THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CITY COUNCILS.

The Organization of Our New Municipal Legislature To-day—Addresses by the Presidents of Both Branches.

Both branches of Councils assembled this morning at 10 o'clock for organization.

Select Council.

At ten minutes past 10 o'clock, the Clerk of Select Council, Benjamin H. Haines, called the body to order, and proceeded to read the names of the old members. The new members then presented their certificates of election.

The roll of the members of the entire Chamber, as it is now constituted, and as published by us on Friday, was then called.

The Clerk then announced nominations for President in order.

Mr. Franciscus nominated Samuel W. Cattell.

Mr. Marcus nominated Samuel G. King.

The Clerk appointed Messrs. McCall, from the Third ward, and Mr. Barlow, from the First ward, as tellers.

The vote was reported as follows:—

For Mr. Cattell.....16
For Mr. King.....8

The Clerk announced Mr. Cattell as duly elected President of Select Council.

Mr. King escorted the President elect to the chair, and then administered the oath of office.

President Cattell then delivered the following address:—

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT CATTELL.

Gentlemen of Select Council:—On assuming the responsible duties of presiding officer of Select Council, permit me to say that I thank you for the high honor you have conferred upon me.

To us the suffrages of our fellow-citizens have entrusted the legislative interests of our city for the ensuing year. To us has been confided the duty of providing for a better supply and distribution of water; the care and control of the highways of the city; the regulation of its street grades and plans; the construction of its culverts and bridges; the care and management of its wharves, its markets and public buildings, and the very important duties of erecting a House of Correction; the enlargement of the County Prison, and such other measures as will contribute to the health and comfort of our citizens; the prevention of vice and crime; the protection of the unfortunate, and the reformation of the depraved.

It would be improper to detain you with extended remarks upon these various subjects, but I do ask your thoughtful consideration of that greatest necessity—an abundant supply of water.

A reference to the report of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, made to the Councils of last year, will present his suggestions as to the best manner of relieving our present and prospective wants. Should you adopt his views and authorize him to proceed with the work, the cost as estimated will exceed $3,000,000. With all due respect for the chief officer of that department, and while acknowledging his efficiency and skill, I respectfully submit to you that before a work of such magnitude is commenced, there should be appointed a commission of three more gentlemen of acknowledged experience and scientific skill, to whom this whole subject, of the source of supply, the mode of supplying it, and the storage of a large quantity of water, should be committed, with instructions to report within three months from date of appointment. You would then have before you such official and reliable information as would lead you to begin the work understandingly, and would entirely do away with the expensive patch-work policy hitherto pursued. It may be said that such an undertaking will cost a large sum of money; so it will, but it must be done some time, and the longer it is delayed in the more costly will it be.

From time to time, Councils have been asked to permit the laying of what is termed new and improved street pavements, some of them concrete, some wood of different patents, and some stone; of these the concrete have, I believe, in every case proved failures, while the stone and wood seem as yet to bear all tests of wear and travel. I respectfully submit to you to hasten (by such legislation as seems right to you) the day when our present system of cobble stone paving shall be done away with, and our principal highways shall be paved with such improved materials as experience shows to be enduring and agreeable.

During the last two years, Councils have ordered to be constructed a number of very large main sewers. These were made necessary by the great increase of building improvements. Many of these have been, or are, nearly completed. The same necessity requires that you should provide, by loan or otherwise, for the construction of several very important bridges across the Schuylkill.

One of these, at Callowhill street, the plans of which were approved by Councils last month, is of the utmost importance. The completion of this bridge demands, and I trust will claim, your early attention.

For a long time past, Councils and the Commission appointed by act of Assembly for the erection of a bridge across the Schuylkill at South street have been at variance as to the powers and the right of the Commission to issue bonds compelling the city to pay for its erection. It seems to be an admitted fact that a bridge should be built at or near that point. I agree with many of you in condemning the compulsory nature of the act itself, and the manner in which the structure has been authorized, but it seems by several decisions of our courts that the act is binding, and the law good. Having these several decisions in view, I respectfully submit for your consideration whether it is not better at once to enter into such arrangements with the Commissioners as will provide for the issuing and security of the bonds, so that they may be taken at par value, or that the city by its own officers take charge of and construct the bridge.

It is a source of much regret that the increased expense of maintaining our municipality, and the proper desire not to increase taxation, prevented the Councils of last year from adding the special tax of one-tenth of one per cent. required for the erection of our much-needed public buildings. Although it seems that this work cannot be commenced this year, there is another work of almost equal importance which you can immediately begin. Measures can at once be taken to proceed with the extension of our County Prison; to reform and reorganize our Fire Department; to improve and beautify our spacious Park; and as soon as possible to erect, in some suitable site, a House of Correction. And we cannot ignore the fact that all this can be done only by largely increasing our loan debt, or by increased percentages on present assessments, or by seeking new sources of revenue by taxing other than real estate.

I believe that whatever course we may pursue there will be some to find fault, but the great majority of our constituents do not expect to have streets graded, bridges built, and other improvements made without cost. They do ask, however, that their money should be properly and judiciously expended, and when they are charged for, and required to pay for water, that water should be given them.

When compelled to pay for paving the streets on the line of their property, they demand that the paving shall be done of such materials, and in such a manner, that it will last somewhat longer than the time allowed for the collection of the assessment bills.

They ask that when they are inconvenienced or their lives endangered by want of proper bridge facilities, that such accommodations should be wisely granted and substantially erected.

In conclusion, I earnestly hope that we will take into serious consideration the importance of the trusts committed to us, and so legislate and care for the interests of our whole city as though they were the individual interests of each of us. I fervently pray that our whole course as Councilmen may be characterized by an enlightened and *liberal policy*, a *just* and *economical expenditure* of the public moneys, and a faithful discharge of our duties in the full spirit of the obligation which we have taken.

Having thus briefly alluded to a few of the important matters which from time to time will claim your attention, I ask your indulgence a little longer while I say a few words for myself.

The high position which, by your favor, I now occupy is not of my own seeking, and therefore I feel how much I need your indulgence for any errors or omissions into which I may fall. There are among you those better acquainted with legislative practices and usages than I am. I do not hesitate to ask their help. In humble dependence on Him "who doeth all things well," I intend, as much as in me lies, faithfully and impartially to discharge all the duties of President of Select Council. Your kind forbearance and strict compliance with the rules will make the duties light and the position easy. I earnestly solicit your co-operation, and assure you that in whatever else I *may fail*, I will in no case do any intentional wrong.

My fellow members, again I thank you, and to each and all I wish a prosperous and happy New Year.

The new members were then sworn in by the President.

Mr. Kamerly moved to go into an election for Chief and Assistant Clerk.

This being agreed to, Mr. Shermer renominated Benjamin H. Haines as Chief Clerk and Robert Bethell for Assistant.

Mr. Marcus nominated Charles J. Macallister and John J. Barr.

This was the result:—

Haines and Bethell.....16 votes.
Macallister and Barr.....9 "

The former being elected, were sworn in by the President.

Mr. Cramer nominated Mortimer L. Johnson for Messenger.

Mr. Marcus nominated Charles McCarty.

This was the result of the election:—

Johnson.....16 votes
McCarty.....9 "

Mr. Johnson being elected, was sworn in as Messenger of Select Council.

The organization being effected, the Rev. E. L. Brown proceeded to read the 13th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, and when he had ended it, offered up a fervent prayer.

Mr. Shallcross offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two to inform Common Council that Select Council is ready for business.

Messrs. Shallcross and Plumley were appointed, but not to act until the members had drawn their seats.

Drawing seats being then the order,

Mr. Hopkins moved that Mr. Smith, inasmuch as he was by sickness incapacitated from attending, be allowed to retain his seat. Agreed to.

Mr. Cramer moved that Messrs. King, Hodgdon, and Kamerly be allowed to retain their seats.

Mr. Kamerly, with a broad smile upon his face, declined the compliment, and was willing to stand his chance.

Mr. Hodgdon declined with thanks, but wanted the Chamber to know that he desired to retain his seat.

Mr. King was anxious "to run the gauntlet," as he said.

Mr. McCall asked that Mr. Cochran be allowed to retain his seat.

Mr. Hookey declared that this gentleman was not afflicted, and if he did not think enough of the next meeting to attend he should have no claim upon his seat.

The Clerk having prepared slips from a bundle of cards found in the Messenger's pocket, President Cattell proceeded to give them a hearty shake up in a new eight-dollar hat.

Amid considerable joking the members selected their seats.

During this operation a committee from Common Council announced that that body was ready for business.

Mr. King offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee of three members from each Chamber to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that Councils being organized, were ready to receive any message he might send. Adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. King, Jones, and Harkness as the representatives of Select Council on this committee.

Mr. Hodgdon offered a resolution to adopt the rules of the late Councils. Agreed to.

Mr. Barlow offered a resolution that all business referred by either Chamber to standing committees, and not disposed of, be referred to the appropriate committees of the new Councils. Adopted.

Mr. Franciscus offered a resolution instructing the Railroad Committee to inquire into the practicability of using dummy engines on the freight railroads within the city limits, and be directed to make such experiments as they may deem necessary. Adopted.

The same gentleman offered a resolution of thanks to Rev. Mr. Brown for his services, which was adopted.

The President appointed George W. Moser as page of Select Council.

A resolution from Common Council to continue all joint special committees was concurred in.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor, returned with the answer that Mr. Fox had no business to communicate to Councils at present.

The President announced the following:—

COMMITTEES OF SELECT COUNCIL FOR 1870.

Finance—Messrs. Franciscus, Hodgdon, Shoemaker, G. A. Smith, King, and Cochran.

Gas Works—Messrs. W. F. Smith, Jones, Harkness, Cranmer, Hopkins, and Hookey.

Highways—Messrs. Jones, Hodgdon, Armstrong, McIlvain, Harkness, Fareira, Bickel, Marcus, and Hopkins.

Police—Messrs. Shallcross, Jones, Fareira, Armstrong, Burnell, Marcus and Plumley.

Poor—Messrs. Barlow, Ritchie, Bumm, Shermer, McCall, and Snyder.

Surveys—Messrs. Armstrong, McIlvain, Burnell, G. A. Smith, McCall and Bickel.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Shoemaker, Burnell, and Cochran.

Port Wardens—Messrs. Hodgdon, W. F. Smith, Ritchie, G. A. Smith, Kamerly, and Marcus.

Markets—Messrs. W. F. Smith, Shallcross, Shermer, Burnell, Plumly, and Kamerly.

Claims—Messrs. Bumm, Ritchie, Jones, Shoemaker, Plumly, and Kamerly.

Election Divisions—Messrs. McIlvain, W. F. Smith, Barlow, Ritchie, Hopkins, and Hookey.

Revision of Taxes—Messrs. Shermer, Hodgdon, Franciscus, Barlow, Hopkins, and Snyder.

Water Works—Messrs. Hodgdon, chairman; Jones, Franciscus, McIlvain, Burnell, Harkness, G. A. Smith, Kamerly, and Plumly.

Girard Estates—Messrs. Shallcross, chairman; Franciscus, Fareira, Shoemaker, Harkness, Plumly, and Cochran.

City Property—Messrs. Jones, chairman; Shallcross, Fareira, Harkness, King, and Kamerly.

Schools—Messrs. Fareira, chairman; Barlow, McIlvain, Burnell, Kamerly, and Bickel.

Railroads—Messrs. Franciscus, chairman; Fareira, Shallcross, Shoemaker, W. F. Smith, Harkness, Marcus, Hopkins, and Plumly.

Health—Messrs. Cramer, chairman; Bumm, Barlow, Shermer, Kamerly, and Hookey.

Law—Messrs. Shoemaker, chairman; Jones, Hodgdon, McIlvain, King, and Cochran.

Prisons—Messrs. Shermer, chairman; Cramer, Bumm, Barlow, Hookey, and Snyder.

Street Cleaning—Messrs. Barlow, chairman; Ritchie, Armstrong, Cramer, Plumly, and Snyder.

Defense and Protection—Messrs. Armstrong, chairman; G. A. Smith, Bumm, Cramer, McCall, and Bickel.

To Verify Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer—Messrs. Bumm, chairman; Hodgdon and King.

Printing and Supplies—Messrs. Ritchie, chairman; Armstrong, Bumm, G. A. Smith, McCall and Hopkins.

Op Boiler Inspection—Messrs. W. F. Smith, chairman; McIlvain, Hodgdon, Shallcross, King, and Cochran.

On Legislation—Messrs. Burnell, chairman; W. F. Smith, Jones, Shallcross, and Marcus.

On House of Correction—Messrs. Franciscus, Shallcross, Cramer, King, and Bickel.

Monthly visiting committees to Girard College for 1870:—

January—Messrs. Shermer, chairman; Cramer, Hodgdon, Kamerly, and Plumly.

February—Messrs. Barlow, Shallcross, Harkness, Marcus, and Snyder.

March—Messrs. Bumm, chairman; Ritchie, Fareira, Hookey, and Bickel.

April—Messrs. Jones, McIlvain, Burnell, Hopkins, and McCall.

May—Messrs. Franciscus, chairman; Shallcross, Shoemaker, Plumley, and Cochran.

June—Messrs. Hodgdon, McIlvain, Burnell, Bickel and King.

July—Messrs. Shoemaker, chairman; Armstrong, Shermer, King, and Hopkins.

August—Messrs. G. A. Smith, Fareira, W. F. Smith, Kamerly, and Cochran.

September—Messrs. Harkness, chairman; W. F. Smith, Armstrong, McCall, and Cochran.

October—Messrs. Cramer, Barlow, Franciscus, Kamerly, and Hookey.

November—Messrs. Ritchie, chairman; G. A. Smith, Bumm, Bickel, and Snyder.

December—Messrs. Burnell, Franciscus, Fareira, Cochran, and Bickel.

The Chamber then adjourned until Thursday at 3 o'clock.

Common Council.

The members of Common Council whose term of office have not expired, and those elected at the last election, met at 10 o'clock this morning in Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of organization.

The roll of members holding over from last year was called, after which, by request of the Chair, the members elect presented their credentials, and the roll, as completed, was again called by the Clerk.

[We published on Friday a full and correct list of the membership of the body, as now constituted.]

The Chamber then went into an election for President.

Mr. J. C. Martin nominated General Louis Wagner, and Mr. Nickels nominated Gerge J. Hetzell.

The clerks were appointed tellers, and they reported that 51 votes had been cast, of which 38 were for Mr. Wagner, and 13 for Mr. Hetzell.

Mr. Wagner having received the highest number of votes, was declared to be duly elected President, and was conducted to the chair by Mr. Hetzell, who administered the oath of office to him.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WAGNER.

On taking the chair, General Wagner delivered the following address:—

Gentlemen:—After some hesitation, I have concluded to say more than simply to thank you, which I now do, for the high honor conferred by your selection of myself as your presiding officer for the current year, and I feel sure you will pardon any encroachment on your time and patience, when you consider the importance of the subjects to which I wish to call your attention.

Previous Councils have had presented for their consideration and disposal questions of great import—yours will be the duty of settling, on a firm basis, I trust, the future financial policy of this great city. It has been customary, for years past, to charge upon us the grave dereliction of not levying a tax sufficient to cover the expenses of the current year; and this charge has been repeated so often, in, as well as out of, Councils, that we ourselves almost believed it to be true, until a late report of your Committee on Finance developed the astounding fact that from 5 to 15 per cent. of the taxes levied are never collected, and that if all taxes now due and unpaid could be collected, we would have a surplus of $1,302,323·62, after paying all outstanding warrants. The same report shows us that the levy for 1870, with income from other sources, will exceed the expenses for said year by $1,665,806·24—taking as a basis the amounts appropriated to the various departments, and, in cases where no appropriations have as yet been made, the amounts asked for, and letting the taxes in arrears offset the outstanding warrants. If, therefore, a deficiency occurs, it will not be caused by an insufficient levy, but by inefficient collection, to the correction of which I ask your most earnest attention.

A careful examination of the last financial reports of New York, St. Louis, and Chicago, has convinced me that the time allowed in our city for the settlement of unpaid taxes is entirely too long, and that an earlier resort to the sale of the property on which taxes are due is not only advisable, but absolutely necessary.

In New York the taxes are due and payable on November 1, and all unpaid on the succeeding June 1, are returned to the "Board of Arrears," a department especially charged with the collection by legal process. As a result, the total of unpaid taxes on real estate from 1841 to 1866—twenty-five years—is only $950,224·20.

In Chicago, the City Controller, after reciting details of valuations and rate of taxes, reports, on April 29, 1869, that the assessed taxes "make in the aggregate the sum of $3,225,094·95, of which there was collected on the first day of April the sum of $2,867,·654 61, leaving a balance uncollected on that day of $357,444·34, a large amount of which has since been paid into the city treasury from sales of real estate and collection from personal property taxes."

In the report of the Auditor of St. Louis I can find nothing to show how delinquent taxpayers are looked after, but from the fact that the Auditor complains that not more than 80 per cent. of the current levy and 10 per cent of the taxes in arrears are collected, that $2,000,000 were funded in 1867-68 for current expenses, and that he figures a deficiency, in 1869, of $1,700,000, I should suppose their practice to be greatly like ours.

Now, if the mode of immediate legal distraint, adopted in New York and Chicago, produces such excellent results, should we not adopt the same in Philadelphia? To state this question is to answer it, and I hope that the first work of our Committees on Finance and Law will be the drafting of an act of Assembly for this purpose, the passage of which should be at once pressed upon the Legislature.

Whilst considering the question of the more efficient collection of the taxes levied, we should endeavor to find other legitimate objects for taxation, and thus relieve the real estate of our city, which now bears more than its fair share of the city expenses. Why should not the manufacturing wealth of this city, the stocks of our merchants and all personal property, pay its proportion of taxes? In New York, in 1869, the tax upon personal property was $7,569,544·81, while the total tax of Philadelphia, real estate and personal property, was only $7,975,563·79.

Here is a means of putting money into the City Treasury practically inexhaustible, and when we ask the Legislature for legal aid in our financial affairs, let us also demand the power of taxing all classes of our citizens for the support of the city government.

The annexed table may give you some food for reflection:—

	VALUATION. Real Estate	Personal Property.
Philadelphia	$464,196,370	$7,862,257
St. Louis	145,176,749	27,456,020
Chicago	211,371,240	54,653,640
New York	623,300,260	284,572,544

	Tax Levy, 1869.	Population about.	Tax per capita.
Philadelphia	$7,975,563	800,000	$9 97
St. Louis	4,929,034	270,000	18·22
Chicago { Regular, 4,000,000 / Specials, 3,000,000 }	7,000,000	270,000	25·55
New York	21,593,996	1,000,000	21·39

We also need a law to levy special taxes for special purposes, by means of which the increase of our funded debt might, to a great extent, be prevented. The statement "that the present tax-payer should not pay for what will benefit his successor" is no doubt a correct proposition, but it is an exceedingly expensive one when carried to extremes.

We borrow, say $1,000,000 for public improvements, and issue therefor bonds at 6 per cent. interest; to pay this sum at maturity—thirty years—a sinking fund of $12,000 annually is created, and on it annual interest of $60,000 is paid. In thirty years we pay for this one million dollars, put into improvements, no less than $2,160,000. To remedy this difficulty I would suggest that the making of permanent improvements be spread over a number of years, whenever the character of the work will admit, and that the cost thereof be met by special taxation.

In other cases, special funds might be created from which to pay the interest and sinking fund of the sum borrowed; for instance, as suggested by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, the amount required for the extension of the water works could be met by a slight increase of our water rents; loans for bridges could be repaid out of special taxes and assessments levied upon the properties in the districts more immediately benefited; culverts could be extended and school-houses erected in the same manner. It may be urged that this plan is too complicated for practical adoption, but I can point to other large cities where it is in efficient operation.

In conclusion, I can only express the hope that these matters of finance, and all other subjects of public interest, will receive prompt and early consideration at your hands; and that you will co-operate with me in despatching the business committed to our care with fidelity and zeal.

The members elect who had presented their certificates appeared before the Clerk's desk and were sworn or affirmed in conformity with law.

The Chair here read the certificate of Dr. Joseph C. Gilbert, member elect from the Twenty-second ward.

On motion of Mr. Jenner, the gentlemen absent at the time of the election of President were allowed to record their votes. Four voted—three for Mr. Wagner, and one for Mr. Hetzell.

The chamber then went into an election for Clerk and Assistant Clerk.

Mr. Martin nominated John Eckstein for Clerk, and Abraham Stewart for Assistant Clerk.

Mr. Nickels nominated Joseph F. N. Snyder for Clerk and Nicholas V. B. Stratford for Assistant Clerk.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Shields and Ladner tellers.

Messrs. Eckstein and Stewart received 40 votes, and Stratford and Snyder 14 votes.

Mr. Eckstein and Mr. Steward were declared elected for the year 1870.

Mr. Martin then nominated James Zimmerman and Gavin Neilson for Messengers.

Mr. Nickels nominated Charles Perrine and John McKernan for Messengers.

Messrs. Shields and Ladner were continued as tellers, and the same vote was cast.

The Chair declared the first two named duly elected for the year 1870.

The President then introduced the Rev. J. Walker Jackson, who read a passage of Scripture and made an impressive prayer.

Mr. Hall offered a resolution that the rules and regulations of the late Common Council be adopted by this chamber. Adopted.

Mr. Huhn moved that a committee of three from each chamber be appointed to inform the Mayor that Common Council had organized and was ready for business. Agreed to.

The Chair named Messrs. Huhn, Bowker, and J. F. Stockdale the committee.

Mr. Martin moved that a committee of two be appointed to inform Select Council of the organization of the Common Branch. Agreed to.

The Chair named Messrs. Martin and Gill the committee.

Mr. Shields offered a resolution of thanks to Rev. J. Walker Jackson for officiating at the organization of the new Common Council. Agreed to.

Mr. Canning moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution to recall the fire bill now in the hands of the Mayor.

The years and nays were called, with the following result—yeas 31, nays 21.

The President announced that two-thirds not having voted, the motion fell.

Mr. Nickels moved that the members proceed to draw seats.

On motion of Mr. Nickels, Mr. J. C. Martin was allowed the first choice. He continued in his old position.

The members then retired to the rear of the Chamber, and as their names was called, they marched forward to take their seats.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution to recontinue all joint special committees. Agreed to.

The Chair then announced the committees of Common Council for 1870, as follows:—

COMMITTEES OF COMMON COUNCIL FOR 1870.

Finance—Messrs. Bardsley, chairman; Hall, Kline, Baldwin, Buzby, and Ladner.

Gas—Messrs. Oram, chairman; Baldwin, Stockham, Currie, Grant, and Griffiths.

Highways—Messrs. S. Miller, chairman; William F. Miller, Ellis, Lewis, Calhoun, Myers, Bardsley, Hargadon, and Hetzell.

Police—Messrs. Huhn, chairman; Blackburn, Martin, Oram, Shane, and Hamilton.

Trust and Fire—Messrs. Hanna, chairman; Ray, Parker, Stiles, Shane, and Nickels.

Poor—Messrs. Stewart, chairman; Joseph S. Allen, Glass, S. Miller, Mountain, and Judge.

Surveys—Messrs. Willits, chairman; Leighton, Shissler, Currie, Widener, and Gill.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Walker, chairman; Sellers and Grant.

Port Wardens—Messrs. Myers, chairman; Bowker, Glenn, Glass, Ehret, and Hamilton.

Markets—Messrs. Calhoun, chairman; Glenn, Shissler, Souder, Myers, and Fagen.

Claims—Messrs. Rice, chairman; W. F. Allen, Buzby, Bowker, Canning, and Grant.

Election Divisions—Messrs. William F. Miller, chairman; Shields, Logan, Leighton, Mountain, and Fagen.

Revision of Taxes—Messrs. Kline, chairman; Hall, Huhn, Rice, Judge, and Gill.

House of Correction—Messrs. Allison, chairman; Lewis, S. Miller, Willits, and Hetzell.

Water—Messrs. Gilbert, Hanna, Martin, Allison, Stiles, Jenner, Jos. S. Allen, Glass, and Gill.

Girard Estate—Messrs. Baldwin, Bardsley, Willits, Huhn, Kline, Rice, and G. B. Stockdale.

City Property—Messrs. Martin, Leighton, Ellis, Gilbert, Stockham, and J. F. Stockdale.

Schools—Messrs. Lewis, Shields, Gilbert, Stewart, W. F. Allen, and G. B. Stockdale.

Railroads—Messrs. Ray, Sellers, Souder, Creely, Allison, Oram, William F. Allen, Nickels and G. B. Stockdale.

Health—Messrs. Stockham, Shister, Bowker, Jenner, Canning, and J. F. Stockdale.

Laws—Messrs. Creely, Hanna, Walker, Blackburn, Hetzell, and Hargadon.

Prisons—Messrs. Hall, Logan, Jenner, William F. Miller, Hargadon, and Ehret.

Street Cleaning—Messrs. Shane, Sellers, Calhoun, Buzby, Griffiths and Judge.

Defense and Protection—Messrs. Glenn, Ray, Blackburn, Creely, Ladner, Mountain, and Nickels.

Verify Cash Accounts—Messrs. Ellis and Stiles.

Printing and Supplies—Messrs. Souder, Parker, Widener, Stewart, Fagen, and G. F. Stockdale.

Boiler Inspection—Messrs. Currie, Logan, Shields, Walter, Canning, and Hamilton.

Legislation—Joseph S. Allen, Parker, Widener, Ehret, and Ladner.

Monthly visiting committees of Common Council to Girard College for 1870:—

January—Messrs. Buzby, Creely, Oram, Ellis, Walker, Ray, Gill, and Nickels.

February—Messrs. Blackburn, chairman; J. S. Allen, Stewart, Currie, Sellers, S. Miller, Mountain, and Canning.

March—Messrs. Lewis, Calhoun, Baldwin, Myers, Parker, Glenn, Judge, and Grant.

April—Messrs. Stiles, chairman; Willits, Souder, Leighton, Shisler, Wm. F. Allen, Hargadon, and Ehret.

May—Messrs. Gilbert, Kline, Shields, Glass, Jenner, Hall, J. F. Stockdale, and Hetzell.

June—Messrs. Martin, chairman; Hanna, Bardsley, Huhn, Logan, Widener, G. B. Stockdale, and Griffiths.

July—Messrs. Parker, Bowker, Rice, Shane, Stockham, Allison, Fagen, and Hamilton.

August—Messrs. Hall, chairman; Gilbert, Blackburn, Creely, Widener, Wm. F. Miller, Gill, and Ladner.

September—Messrs. Shisler, Buzby, Jenner, Lewis, Shields, Ellis, Nickels, and G. B. Stockdale.

October—Messrs. Leighton, chairman; Martin, Glass, Stiles, Bowker, Stockham, Hargadon, and Hetzell.

November—Messrs. Logan, Shane, Baldwin, Ray, Currie, Glenn, Ehret, and Fagen.

December—J. S. Allen, chairman; Souder, William F. Allen, Walker, Sellers, Myers, Ladner, and J. F. Stockdale.

The bill from Select Council to appoint a joint committee to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that Councils were organized and ready for business was concurred in, and the Chair named the committee previously appointed on a like resolution passed by Common Council.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Canning offered a resolution to recall the Fire bill from the Mayor.

Mr. Oram moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Canning called the yeas and nays, resulting yeas 22, nays 27. Lost.

Mr. Hanna moved to indefinitely postpone. He said it was a custom for a member in making a motion to give his reasons for it. He also considered it courtesy.

Mr. Canning answered that he represented a ward in which there was only one fire company. By the passage of the bill the ward would be left without a single company, and valuable property would be unprotected.

Mr. Hanna said that Councils did not legislate for the benefit of one ward; they acted for the benefit of the whole people. The speaker did not understand why Councils should undo what they had accomplished. The press favored the action of City Councils, and the citizens agree with the members as to their action.

Mr. Logan, from the Sixteenth ward, said an injustice had been done the hose companies by taking their appropriation so abruptly from them. He was willing at the end of the year, in case the firemen did not behave better, to disband the department and create a new one.

Mr. Buzby was the next speaker. He was opposed to the resolution, and advocated the bill as passed.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Hanna's motion to indefinitely postpone, with the following result:—Yeas, 18; nays, 30.

Mr. Hall moved to refer to the Committee on Fire and Trusts. Lost.

A motion to adjourn was then made and lost—yeas, 20; nays, 30.

Mr. Huhn called the previous question, and on the main question being put, the vote was—yeas, 31; nays, 8.

On the final passage of the resolution, the vote stood:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, J. S., Blackburn, Bowker, Canning, Creely, Currie, Ehret, Fagen, Gilbert, Gill, Glenn, Grant, Griffiths, Hamilton, Hargadon, Hetzell, Huhn, Jenner, Judge, Ladner, Logan, Miller, W. F., Myers, Nickels, Shane, Shields, Shisler, Souder, Stockdale, G. B., Stockdale, J. F., Willits—31.

Nays—Allen, W. S., Allison, Calhoun, Glass, Hall, Hanna, Kline, Lewis, Martin, Miller, S., Oram, Ray, Stewart, Stockham, Walker, Widener, and Wagner, President—17. Adjourned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc.

Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read and Sharswood.

Justice Williams being detained at his home by reason of illness, was not upon the bench this morning, and Judge Agnew sitting at Nisi Prius, left but the three justices above mentioned to hold the court in banc. There was a large attendance of members of the bar, principally city lawyers, there being but few country lawyers in attendance.

The Schoeppe case, which was among the first cases on the list of to-day, was postponed, the Chief Justice saying to the Attorney-General that it would be impossible to hear him this morning.

A number of judgments were announced in country cases. The opinions were not read, the Chief Justice saying that their reading would occupy nearly the whole week.

Justice Agnew came into court to give judgment in those cases in which he had prepared the opinions.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

At the conclusion of these opinions, Attorney-General Brewster stated that the Prothonotary of the Middle District had remitted the record of the Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle. He had received a letter from counsel at Carlisle, stating that no day before the 22d inst. would be convenient to them for the argument, and this was also in accordance with the engagements of the District Attorney, and therefore he would ask the Court to designate any day after that day. The Judge fixed the first Monday in February.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Mr. Brewster also presented a complaint of citizens of Schuylkill county, that the District Attorney, Charles D. Hipple, Esq., refused to sign the indictments sent before him, thereby hindering the administration of criminal justice; therefore he asked that a writ of alternative mandamus be issued, returnable on the third Monday of this month. The order was accordingly made.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 3—11·30 A. M.—Consols open at 92¼ for money, and 92¼@92¾ for account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 85¼; 1867s, 85¼; 10-40s, 83¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 17¼; Illinois Central, 104¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 3—1 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 85, of 1867, 85¾. American stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—1 P. M.—To-day is a holiday in the cotton market.

Mess Pork, 105s. Lard dull. Cheese, 62s. Bacon, 62s. 6d.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Great Gale—The Damage Done in Various Places—The Winnipeg War—To-day's Cable Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

News from the Winnipeg Insurrection.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It is understood here that in the event of the insurrectionary party in the Winnipeg war inciting the Indians to commence hostilities, that the British Government will ask and get permission to send troops across our border to facilitate their getting into the insurrectionary district. This permission will be granted in view of the fact that should Indian hostilities commence on the Canadian border they would undoubtedly extend into Minnesota, and it would consequently be the best policy to give the British Government what facilities we can for preventing a spread of war sentiment among the Indians.

The Storm Around Washington.

The storm which raged here yesterday and last night has done considerable damage to the shipping on the river, and the regular trips of the Alexandria ferry boat were interferred with in the afternoon, the boat at 6 o'clock being prevented from leaving her slip, owing to the strong current in the Potomac.

New Year's Receptions.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It is a subject of comment that the New Year's receptions on Saturday were not only more numerous but that considerably less of spirituous liquors was furnished than heretofore, coffee and chocolate being substituted. The effect of this was seen in the good order everywhere prevalent, without a diminution of the general enjoyment.

The French Cable Company.

The French Cable Company have put out a vague card, which a careless reader may possibly take to be a denial of the statement in the President's message that their concession contain "the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages to the scrutiny and control of the French Government."

In reality it makes no such denial, nor could the company deny the President's charge, since the 6th article of their concession is in the following language:—

"The Government reserves to itself the right of establishing, at the expense of the concession, such control over the service of the line as it may judge convenient for this purpose. The service of the line should have its office in one of the rooms belonging to the telegraph office of Brest, the rent of which room shall be repaid to the State by the concessionaries. The clerks of the telegraph office of the State shall be indispensable intermediaries between the public and the agent of the concessionaries in the transportation of messages. The messages received by cable shall be immediately handed to them and be delivered through their agency. The messages to be transmitted by cable shall in like manner be lodged with them, and handed by them to the agents of the concessionaries."

FROM BALTIMORE.

Effects of the Storm—Travel Impeded.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—The high tide of last evening has entirely subsided. The damage to stores, filling of cellars, etc., is considerable, but not as serious or destructive as first anticipated. The shipping in the harbor is considerably jammed, but the damage is moderate. There is nothing definite from the coast or the lower Chesapeake. No trains went from here East last night, and none arrived in consequence of the damages, by the high tide and flood, to the Bush River and Gunpowder bridges. They are now undergoing repairs, and will soon be ready for trains to cross. The streams in the country around Baltimore are considerably swollen, but trains of the Northern Central are running.

The steamer Leipzig arrived yesterday, with about fifty passengers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Effects of the Great Gale—Police Affairs.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2.—The wind has been blowing a gale all the afternoon, tearing awnings to pieces, blowing down signs, etc. A partially completed frame building on the corner of Nevins and Baltic streets was blown down, causing a damage of about $1500. The police report 18,491 arrests for the year ending December 31.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Storm in Trenton—A Church Partially Demolished.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, Jan. 3.—A fearful hurricane prevailed here from 3 to 10 P. M. yesterday. Several buildings were unroofed, and the beautiful spire of the Presbyterian church, the finest in this city, was entirely demolished while the evening service was going on. There was great consternation among the congregation; but fortunately it fell directly in the street, and it is believed no one was hurt by the falling of the spire.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Base Ball.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The game of base ball this afternoon between the Mutual, of New York, and Southerns, of this city, resulted in favor of the former by 46 to 21. The Mutuals express themselves delighted with their visit. They leave for home direct on Monday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The old year closed on Friday with gold at 120, showing a decline of 5 per cent. on the corresponding date of 1868, whilst the public debt has been diminished over $90,000,000 during the year, chiefly since March. The gold market on Friday was in a flurry, which, had it been at any other period than the eve of a holiday, might have culminated in a semi-panic.

The result was an advance in the premium, and heavy fluctuations, and the chief cause the refusal of Secretary Boutwell to sell his gold at regular market value. This wayward course is generally condemned, and few persons see any good to result from it, whilst it leaves him open to cavil and suspicion.

The local loan market opened quiet and very limited transactions took place at former quotations.

Gold opened strong at 120¼ and declined to 120⅛, but there is so little doing this morning that no one seems to know what will be the course of the market in the future.

Governments are slightly weak; 1881s are quoted at 115¼; 1865s, 113⅜; 1865s, 113¼; and 10-40s at 109⅛, dividend off.

There was a good demand for stocks to-day, and prices were well maintained. Sales of City sixes at 99⅛ for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan was strong at 90¾. Reading Railroad sold freely at 47 3-16 s. o., and 47⅛ b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was active at 54⅝. Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 118½. 34¾ was offered for Catawissa preferred, and 28⅝ for Philadelphia and Erie. Among the bank stocks there were sales of Girard at 56½. The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6300 City 6s, New	..ls. 99⅛	6 sh Franklin Fire	
$5000 do	..ls. 99⅛	Ins	..b3....415
$3500 N Penna 6s	... 85½	100

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB AND MR. STANTON.

From the N. Y. Times.

The honors paid by the Union League Club on Thursday evening to the great War Secretary formed a becoming and well-merited tribute to one to whom not only the "Union League" but the Union itself owed so much. The practical and generous form which the feeling of the club took when it resolved, in accordance with Mr. A. T. Stewart's report, that it would support heartily the movement for the Stanton fund, "not only as an expression of gratitude, but also as an example which will encourage a fearless, unselfish, honest and patriotic discharge of the public duty," was worthy of the association and of the patriot whose memory they revere.

Stanton was a type, a representative man, of that vast "League" of loyal men who, in their devotion to the Union, resolved that, come what would, "government of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the earth." He gave to the Union all that any man ever gave to it—time, fortune, energy, and life itself. Whatever honors are due to those who periled all for the country, are due to Stanton; whatever remembrance and return should follow, after life's struggle is over, to those whom the patriot holds dear, should come to the family of Stanton.

It is, perhaps, a sad commentary on American public life in general, that we instinctively honor with regards so distinguished an officer whose highest praise is that he was upright and disinterested in public affairs; that we speak of his career as a kind of marvel. Is it so in all countries? Is public life everywhere a career of plundering and recklessness, and is it so strange a phenomenon that we must make wondering mention of it, when a man controls billions in a few years, and yet is se exact a steward that he dies poor? Whatever be the truth elsewhere, and whatever be the reflection it suggests, the careers of men like Stanton and Rawlins are impressive and honorable. "In the age in which we live," said the Nestor among poets, Mr. Bryant, "a mercenary, venal, self-seeking age, when public men seek to win popular favor by the lowest arts, and enrich themselves by the basest means, this is a shining example." We are so accustomed to the jocular, half-excusatory phrases with which public dishonesty is cloaked—we are so habituated to the spectacle of men going into places of honor and trust comparatively poor, and coming from them loaded with wealth—that the fact of two successive Secretaries in the War Office—places most auspicious for illicit bargaining and money-getting—leaving their families dependent on the public, after lives of economy, strikes us with a kind of amazement.

But it is a happy reflection that disinterestedness in public service does not go unrewarded among the American people; in this respect, at least, "Republics are not ungrateful." And what comparison is to be made between that honorable income, made up by the spontaneous gratitude of the fellow-countrymen of one who has died in the nation's service, and the accumulated pilferings and plunderings of the dishonest public servant, wherewith he and his kin flaunt their brazen dishonesty in public places?

Such was the tenor of some of the speeches on Thursday evening. And the eloquent tributes then made to Stanton's self-sacrifice, indifference to personal interest, nobility of character, generosity, resolution, sagacity, courage, energy, power of will, power of work, and spotless, exalted all-conquering patriotism, were well deserved. We may believe with Mr. Bryant that Secretary Stanton "never thought of gaining anything for himself by any office which he held—neither popular favor nor fame nor fortune. He thought only of serving his country." With Dr. Bellows we may declare that the Union League Club and the whole nation owe "reverence and gratitude for the great and glorious services, the true patriotism, the tempted and tried yet spotless public character of Edwin M. Stanton." With Dr. Thompson, we may describe his zeal as that which sought to "drive out with a scourge the profaners of the public temple, and overturn the tables of the money changers." With General Van Buren, we may declare that Stanton "accomplished a greater work than fell to the lot of Pitt or Carnot, or any other War Minister of history."

Above and beyond all this, it is evident that all honors paid to Stanton are incentives to public virtue. They are counter-agents to the loose public official morality of the time; they instruct and inform all our youth that there is something better in public life than self-seeking and pelf, and that the sterner and rarer virtues are still not without honor and reward in our day and generation even as in the day and generation of the fathers.

"PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH."

From the N. Y. Nation.

It is an acknowledged fact that children of German immigrants cease to speak German properly if left to themselves, or to the mere practice afforded in the intercourse with their parents, and that the second generation, under the same conditions, almost wholly loses, if not the knowledge, at least the faculty of speaking the native tongue of their grand-parents. The language hardly forms even a connecting link between the different decades of immigration. In 1819 the Germans of Philadelphia, then the most German city of this country, were no longer able to keep the records of their "society" in German, immigration having all but ceased in consequence of the great continental wars. In New York, where immigration was smaller still, the Germans were in 1794 already unable to write German. A child born here naturally receives impressions from its surroundings only. The air it breathes, the language it hears, the commonwealth in which it grows up—in short, all its relations to the outside world, are American. What a child hears about Germany from its parents, and what it afterwards learns from books about it, are acquirements, ideas, and conceptions, but no living views, no immanent reality. Thus America, to those born here, is the native country, the home; Germany, naturally well-nigh as foreign as any other European country.

The exceptions to the rule that the grandchildren of immigrated Germans never speak German are to be found only in families of a higher culture or in some out-of-the-way rural districts. The process of forgetting the mother tongue and acquiring the new is constantly going on, and will continue as long as immigration lasts. It is the same with the descendants of all other aliens who come here, but it is most conspicuous in the case of the Germans on account of their larger numbers. If immigration from Germany were to cease—which it is far from doing at present—we should see but few German papers published in this country, while the Germans in political or in social life would as little form a separate class as they now do in business.

The majority of German-born citizens, however, have a vague notion that they can stop this inevitable tendency by having their children taught the German language, and hence their anxiety to get instruction in German introduced into the public schools. But, just as one may learn a foreign language without denationalizing himself, so he may adhere to the language of his forefathers without denationalizing himself. The Pennsylvania German native-born farmers were, at the time of the Native American movement, the most pronounced Know Nothings, and many of them are still so, as every "German" settling among them soon finds out; and yet they not only speak a German dialect, mixed with words Germanized from the English, but this, their ordinary language, is also spoken by their fellow-citizens and neighbors of Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, and African descent. Indeed, the writer of these lines has seldom been more surprised and at the same time moved to hearty laughter than at being addressed by a venerable negro in a Pennsylvania village in the most approved Pennsylvania-German dialect, and with all the *nuances* with which that dialect is spoken by immigrants from the Palatinate or their descendants in Pennsylvania, this very day, to the sixth generation. The idea of an African acquiring, not the German language, but a dialect of it, and that thoroughly—connecting, by the association of ideas, African barbarism with the particularism of a small German territory—seemed at first highly ludicrous. It was contrary to all experience in regard to the capacity of that race to acquire foreign idioms, while it proved, besides, the tenacity with which the dialect has taken root in that section, and thus outlived the language itself—the "Hochdeutsch" or High German originally spoken by German immigrants and lost by the second generation.

The importance of dialects has at times been undervalued by scholars; but it is now perceived that they are the roots ont of which a language grows, and from which it constantly draws new nourishment. From them only arises the language of letters, or, as Max Muller expresses it, the "Hochsprache." Jacob Grimm, in his history of language, compares them to a comfortable morning-gown, in which you feel at ease, but in which you do not venture to go out. In them the greatest wealth of a language lies hidden, and it may be conceded that for the German they have been of more importance than for other languages on account of the greater number of tribes composing the nationality. Grammars of Low-German as well as High-German dialects have of late been published in Germany, and the success which works written in dialects have met with there shows a strong scientific and popular movement in their favor. Nor can we wonder that it be so. Fritz Reuter, the Low-German poet, owes his success not less to the poetical merit and unsurpassed humor of his works than to the happy idea of writing them in a dialect. At first it might seem as if readers not yet acquainted with it might be repulsed rather than attracted, most of them being obliged to take pains to read it; but Germans are apt to overlook that difficulty for the enjoyment they find in being reminded of "home." As to the vitality of dialects, it may be mentioned that in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, wrested from Germany by France centuries ago, the Alsatian-German dialect is still the language of the peasants, and that only recently have the inhabitants of the latter province petitioned the Emperor to have the German language introduced into the public schools.

AN ATOM OF CUBAN SENSE.

From the N. Y. World.

"The next thing done was to purchase a small schooner, and place on board a small cargo of arms. A large vessel and cargo were not risked, for the Junta believed that, though Secretary Fish said they could ship them, and Collector Grinnell said he would clear the vessel, the United States Marshal would not permit her departure. * * *

"Marshal Harlow was invited to go on board the schooner. The Marshal examined the ship's papers, found them 'all right,' and said he had no obstacle to place in the way. At 4 P. M. the schooner, the Maria, Captain Imgard, sailed for Cuba with 1200 muskets, and a due proportion of cartridges and other munitions.

"The Government was duly informed of what was going on last evening. The State Department telegraphed that if all was regular as represented, no hindrance could be placed in the way.

"This is all the Cubans ask. They need no more."
—*N. Y. Sun.*

We publish the above statement, not because we have reason to believe it truthful, but because it displays the folly which has thus far marked the conduct of the Cubans. The organ of the Junta in this city now declares that the permission of this Government to purchase in and ship from its ports arms and munitions of war, as a commercial transaction, "is all the Cubans ask." This permission they have always had, but the fact seems never to have dawned upon the fatuous managers of the cause of Cespedes till now. Traffic and commerce in warlike materials are not forbidden to its citizens by a neutral government during a foreign war, for war is the only promoter of such traffic and commerce. No more are venders of arms and powder in the United States bound to inquire of a customer from Cuba, seeking such contraband of war, what relation the latter bears to the legal authority of the island Outsiders can not only sell such articles to insurrectionists in another country, but can transport the same on the high seas, subject only to the belligerent right of capture. This, with a brief exception in 1836, has been the law of this country, from the famous declaration of the first Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson, in 1793, to Mr. Ternant, the French Minister, that "our citizens have always been free to make, vend, and export arms," down to the declaration of the last Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, early in the summer of 1869, to members of the Cuban Junta, that they could buy in this country as much munition of war as they pleased, and that the Government itself would sell to them. This rule of neutral right and duty was distinctly announced by this Government during the Crimean war, by the annual message of the President to the Congress of 1855.

The only exception to this rule was made by this Goverment during the "Patriot War" in Canada, in 1838—(See Vol. V., Statutes at Large, p. 212)—when our customs officers were required to seize all arms or munitions of war about to pass the frontier, for any place within any foreign State or colony "conterminous with the United States." But this law of 1838 was limited to a life of two years, and was careful to provide that nothing in it should "extend to or interfere with any trade in arms or munitions of war, conducted in vessels by sea, with any foreign port or place whatsoever, or with any other trade which might have been lawfully carried on, before the passage of this act, under the law of nations and the provisions of the act hereby amended."

Nobody now disputes that trade in contraband of war between a belligerent and neutral, within the territory of the latter, is lawful both by municipal and international law. Our merchants may sell, and the Cuban Junta can buy, to the content of their hearts and the extent of their purses.

If the Junta had looked among the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, they would have seen the declaration of that tribunal, that "there is nothing in our laws or in the law of nations that forbids our citizens from sending armed vessels, as well as munitions of war, to foreign ports for sale. It is a commercial adventure which no nation is bound to prohibit, and which only exposes the persons engaged in it to the penalty of confiscation."

But, while such commercial transactions are permitted, our municipal law as peremptorily forbids any person to provide or prepare the means for "any military expedition or enterprise" to be carried on from our territory against a foreign power with which we are at peace. The exportation of arms, accompanied by men enlisted here, either to be used in the foreign country or to protect the arms from capture in foreign waters, is denounced both by the statute of this country and that of England. The Catharine Whiting was libelled by the District Attorney, as that officer informed the public at the time, not "solely on the ground that she was about to carry arms to the Cuban insurgents" as cargo, but because she was furnished and fitted out as part of "a military expedition" consisting of arms and enlisted men.

OPENING READING ROOMS ON SUNDAY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Young Men's Christian Association is a benevolent institution, having for its object the providing of rational and harmless amusement for the young men of the city, finding them proper boarding houses and employment, and in other ways looking after their moral and social welfare. It has just been enabled, by the liberality of its patrons, to complete a commodious and magnificent club house on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, containing a lecture room, where very nice concerts are given every week at a low price, and a reading room well supplied with the periodical literature of the day. The obvious use of the building and appurtenances is to afford a comfortable and attractive place of resort for young men, which will in some measure counteract the temptations of barrooms and theatres, and the still more objectionable places with which the city abounds.

The Mercantile Library Association is another institution of the same benevolent character as the Young Men's Christian Association. It, however, confines itself more strictly to furnishing young men with intellectual entertainment. It has an ample library and a well-supplied reading-room, and every winter classes are formed for the instruction of its members at moderate charges in the languages and practical sciences. To aid it in its work a corporation called the Clinton Hall Association, composed of a number of our leading merchants and philanthropists, purchased some years ago the building in Astor place, now known as Clinton Hall, and gave the Library Association a lease of it at a low rent. This Association is still in the occupation of the building, and naturally cherishes feelings of gratitude and respect towards the corporation that owns it.

The reading-rooms of both these institutions—the Young Men's Christian Association and the Mercantile Library Association—are closed on Sunday. On that day the thousands of young men who, during the rest of the week, are hospitably admitted to the rooms, are bolted and barred out, and driven to seek refuge wherever else they may find it. A movement is on foot to change this practice, and open these reading-rooms on Sundays, and we sincerely hope it may succeed.

In the case of the Young Men's Christian Association, we presume nothing more than a vote of a majority of its members is necessary to secure the needed reform; and that this will soon be given, there is no reason to doubt. In that of the Mercantile Library Association, the members have already voted overwhelmingly in favor of the measure, but their officers desire, out of courtesy to the Clinton Hall Association, to which they are so much indebted, to secure also the consent of that body. The matter was laid before the Clinton Hall Trustees last spring, but thus far they have taken no definite action upon it. It has been referred by them to a Special Committee, and that committee has not yet reported.

The chief objection made by those who oppose opening these rooms on Sunday is probably the supposition on their part that in some way it will conflict with the proper observance of the day required by the fourth commandment. It is thought that the practice would involve servile labor on the part of the persons in charge, which ought not to be exacted of them on the Sabbath. Besides this, there may also be a lurking fear lest the attractions of books and newspapers may prove superior to those of the pulpit, and that young men may prefer going to the reading-room to going to church.

Of course no argument will be of avail with persons so bigoted as to take this narrow view of Christian duty. Men who can draw a distinction between the labors of a sexton and those of a reading-room keeper, or who can see a worse crime in reading a magazine or a newspaper in public than in doing the same thing in private, or who suppose that young men will go to church from any other reason than because they like to, are not worth arguing with. The young men who want to have the two reading-rooms we have mentioned opened on Sunday are in the majority, and they will persevere in the effort until they succeed. If their elders will not consent, they must be overruled, and if the officers whom they have heretofore elected will not comply with their wishes, others must be elected who will. It is about time that antiquated prejudice gave way to enlightened sense.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The year 1869 has witnessed the completion of some of the greatest works of the century, and carried the world forward with grander strides in the pathway of material progress than any other single year in the recollection of the present generation. It has rarely been given to any one man to witness the realization of *two* schemes so important to the prosperity of all civilized nations as the opening of a canal through the desert and a railway across a whole continent; but that these great events should have been crowded into one short year is indeed a remarkable and significant circumstance. The French engineer, with a rare combination of enthusiasm and patience, has succeeded in carrying out a project as old as the ages of the Pharaohs. In this fast land of ours a project that is worth anything is never suffered to grow old: and men had scarcely begun to talk about crossing the uninhabited plains and mountains with three thousand miles of iron rail before the pick and the shovel commenced clearing the way, and years before the most sanguine dreamed of seeing the end, the work was finished. Thus by two wonderful achievements of engineering the distant East is at the same moment brought next door to America and next door to Europe; the old currents of trade are changed; and with the change commerce prospers and life is felt in desert and decayed countries.

These are the chief labors which have been crowned during the year 1869. Others hardly less important have been planned out or begun. As France cut through the sands of Suez, so America is preparing to cut through the forests and mountains of Darien, and open a new ocean route which will be easier, safer, and more practically useful than the dangerous path from the Mediterranean to the Arabian sea. The year 1870 will doubtless witness the beginning of this work, and a date by no means distant may be set for the celebration of its close. By that time perhaps all our Western wildernesses will be crossed by the locomotive and dotted with settlements; and great American steamship lines will be ready to take their freight at the Atlantic and Pacific ports, and pass through the new channel which will be opened between the two oceans.

If few great political changes have marked the year, the principles of political justice have made cheering progress in nearly all the great countries of the world, while no countries can be said to have gone backward. In Great Britain and France especially the rights of the people have been more fully recognized, and the despotism of centralized power and privileged castes has been rudely shaken. At home we have made some steps towards the realization of the American ideal of equal rights for all, and have been cheered by a steady improvement in the faithful administration of our laws and the regulation of our finances. We have presented to the world a noble spectacle of a people rising with unbroken energies from a devastating war, and by hard work, economy, intelligence, and the honest rule of a good President, repairing with unparalleled rapidity the ravages of four years of conflict. We, at all events, have abundant reason to look back upon 1869 with gratitude and satisfaction. May the record of the year now begun prove equally bright!

NATIONAL HOODWINKING.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Unfortunate is the American newspaper which merits the fatal praise of the London *Times*. On the other hand, that organ of what a distinguished Englishman has well named British Philistinism has reason to rejoice and be exceeding glad whenever it finds an American to its mind. Such a coincidence is apt to be that of the spider and the fly. We take nothing from the proper credit of a newspaper which is formidable on its own side of the water. It is the representative of the worldly wisdom and the worldly folly of a great metropolis and empire; it is the most compact establishment known in current literature of that high order of intellectual vice whose business it is to work into daily history the cowardice of the hour. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden have described it with equal felicity. Too calculating a student of expediency to delude itself with the notion that it possesses a conscience, its science is to tell how the wind blows. If such a newspaper is stupid, it is most elaborately so; if it is wrong, the chances are that it is altogether wrong—root, stem, and branch.

Accordingly, at this moment, the *Times* cherishes the absurd expediency of mistaking the temper of the American Government and people. That temper is neither trivial nor menial, and is most ably, amicably, earnestly set forth in the letter of Secretary Fish. By this letter the *Times* is advised that the United States, while sincerely desiring to approach the negotiation of the settlement of their claims with an effort to set this vexed question at rest, fully realize the nature and extent of those claims, and await a proposition to open their negotiation rather than beg for one. There is probably nothing so well assured in the American mind as, first, that we have proper cause of complaint; and 2d, that we can afford to wait. Our grievances, like their guarantees, have only to grow, not with any help of ours, but merely through English neglect.

We repeat these truths with emphasis in order that the firm faith of the people in their diplomatic cause shall not be misrepresented or misunderstood. Especially and indignantly do we repudiate the unworthy and un-American plea made by one of our journals to the English Government for the reopening of negotiations at Washington. Our people, remarks this authority, "would have no cause for suspecting that their agent had been hoodwinked if the arrangements were discussed and settled at their own doors." Though it is common for all peoples, French as well as English, and English as well as American, to suspect that their agents may be overreached, we believe that no nation has ever erected its suspicion into a positive plea for being indulged by some other nation anxious to outwit it. The petition to have our people humored because their representatives are not wise, or those whom they represent are foolishly susceptible, would sound better in London than here, but would in neither place be sensible. When England concedes to us it will be with an indubitable recognition of equality in every point of view, and for her own advantage as well as ours. It will be with a wholesome sense of what is due to a nation which has fought and conquered those causes which produced the Alabama claims, and whose cause is too safely invested to be put in jeopardy by a quarrel.

SILVER WARE, ETC.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE

PRESENTS

TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,

WM. WILSON & SON'S

OWN MAKE.

Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts.,

12 15 1mrp] PHILADELPHIA.

Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 19 1

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Klee man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Pasterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p]

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

5 28 2p] Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.

TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,

11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 3rp four doors below Continental Hotel.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,

MRS. S. A. BRANSON,

No. 149 South EIGHTH Street.

Wrappers made to order. 12 7 tuthsm

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 809 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwfsm

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,

ENGRAVINGS,

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,

PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

8 1 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL

Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

Two doors above his Old Stand.

CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics. ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES. TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

W. H. CARRYL & SONS,

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

11 26 3t Two doors above our Old Stand

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

WILTBERGER'S

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Are warranted equal to any made.

VANILLA, ORANGE,
LEMON, CLOVES,
ROSE, NUTMEG,
PINEAPPLE, BITTER ALMONDS,
CINNAMON.

Prepared at

A. Wiltberger's Drug Store,

No. 232 North SECOND Street.

Depot for HARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Blueing clothes. 11 8 mwflsmrp

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Garhart & Needham's Organs, from $80 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 25 2m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CATHARINE A. SQUIRE, by her next friend, etc., vs. WILLIAM H. SQUIRE. December Term, 1869. No. 32 In Divorce.

To William H. Squire, the respondent.

Sir:—You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you at the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed therein. Returnable SATURDAY, January 8, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence. THEO. MAUFADDEN, 12 27 mwfs Attorney for libellant.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.

On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.

Advance charges cashed at office on pier.

Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

Pier 18 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. 2 28 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, January 1, 1870, 1 P. M.
City of New York, Saturday, January 8, 11 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 Noon.
City of Boston, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

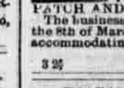
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agents,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,

1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,

5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Reil Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30]

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, 41

No. 442 North FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31] A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

BIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!!

What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE? Cheaper than any place in the city.

No. 144 North SIXTH Street,

12 18 1m Odd-Fellows' Hall,

W. A. HENRY.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 48 SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work, constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11 17 3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The great feature of the observance of New Year's on Saturday, was the distribution of gifts by the German Society from the hall, Seventh street, above Chesnut. The scheme was one of the best devised for years, and in its execution the members of the society so acted as to gain for themselves the warm gratitude of the numerous recipients of the bounty of the society.

The distribution took place at 4 and 7 o'clock. The hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flags, and at the end of the room three mammoth Christmas trees were erected, and laden with fancy goods and lighted with candles. The large supply of presents were systematically arranged in boxes, while articles like shoes and coats were kept in an adjoining room where the little ones could be taken and fitted. At 4 o'clock, when the distribution commenced, Mr. Wm. J. Horstmann and Mr. Seidensticker made addresses in German, and the pleasant work commenced. The recipients were admitted to the hall and served according to the demands of the tickets. Where there was a family of children each child had a ticket, and the gifts were made with special reference to the age and sex of the party.

—Before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., on Saturday, H. C. Burnell, a clerk on a postal-car between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, had a hearing on the charge of opening letters. The accused was held in $5000 for a further hearing.

—Mary Black, aged thirty-five years, died suddenly in her rooms in St. Mary street, above Seventh, yesterday. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

—A meeting of carpet manufacturers was held on Saturday afternoon, at the hall, Frankford road and Thompson street. James Pollock was appointed chairman, and John M. Bromley secretary. On motion, Messrs. Tunison, McIntire, Magee, Bromley, Shegogg, McDade, and Boggs were appointed a committee to confer with the committee of weavers respecting the bill of prices just adopted. After some business of no public interest the meeting adjourned.

—A large meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was also held at the hall, Front and Master streets, when action was taken in reference to the proposed conference of the weavers with the manufacturers. It was argued that if an amicable adjustment of the present difficulties could be made, a new impetus would be given to the carpet business.

—Arthur McKernon, fifty-eight years of age, residing in Hermitage street, Manayunk, who was injured about the head by being struck by a train of cars on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, died on Friday morning last.

—About one o'clock yesterday morning, Long's cotton mill, at the southeast corner of Second and Oxford streets, was slightly damaged by fire, originating from the furnace.

—At a quarter past six o'clock yesterday afternoon, the counting-house of McDonald & String, at Almond street wharf, was damaged to the amount of $200 by fire, which originated from the stove.

—Jane Lynch, aged five years, residing at No. 822 Reed street, by falling down stairs on Saturday last, fractured a leg. Admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The residence of Mr. Burton, No. 906 North Broad street, was burglariously entered on Friday night, and robbed of money, clothing, and jewelry, valued at $1000.

—Catharine Lowe, aged 40 years, fell on the pavement at Fifth and South streets, and fractured her leg. Taken to her home, No. 621 South Fourth street.

—Thomas Carnan, who was captain of Co. H, Colonel Small's regiment, during the war, died yesterday in the cellar of the Third District Station, where he had gone for lodgings. The cause of his death was intemperance.

—The following is a table of the number of fires and alarms during 1869 that occurred in the city:—

Months.	No. of Fires.	False Alarms.	Station Bells Rung.	State House Bell Rung.
January	48	2	20	11
February	39	2	15	11
March	37	..	14	7
April	42	1	12	7
May	38	..	15	7
June	53	..	23	8
July	91	1	28	9
August	56	3	27	*11
September	45	..	18	11
October	48	2	26	13
November	46	5	26	9
December	39	2	12	4
Total	582	18	236	108

*A general alarm was rung twice for the fire at the Patterson bonded warehouse, August 4.

The losses and insurances could not be ascertained.

—On Saturday last, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a party of men were drinking together in a tavern at Front and Morris streets. A difficulty arose between John Force and George Stinson, and after some angry words had passed between them, Stinson drew a knife from his pocket and cut Force so severely in the abdomen that his entrails in a short time protruded. Force was removed to his house, No. 1631 South Front street, when physicians being called in, they pronounced him to be in a dangerous condition. After inflicting the wound, Stinson left, but was subsequently arrested by Lieutenant Errickson and locked up in the Second Police District Station House, where he is held to await the result of Force's injuries, who now lies in a critical condition.

—In August last, a strange dog ran into the stable of Mr. Henry Bickley, on Barker street, above Tenth, and bit one of the stable dogs, which soon went mad and bit another stable dog, which also went mad. Two goats that were in the stable were afterwards attacked with hydrophobia, as were a mule and two horses, one of the latter dying on Wednesday last. In attending to the mule and the horses, Michael Ryan and Alexander Montgomery were both bitten, but as yet have exhibited no symptoms of the disease.

—Last evening about half-past 8 o'clock a barn owned by Mr. Weatherly, at Point lane and Trenton Railroad, occupied by William Smith, was destroyed by fire. There were in the barn three horses, eight cows, and a large quantity of hay and grain, all of which perished in the flames. The loss on the contents of the barn is estimated at $5000; insured for $1200. The loss on the barn could not be ascertained.

—Mrs. Ann McQuinn was run over by a wagon on Saturday last at Tenth street and Washington avenue, and was severely cut about the breast.

—Charles Essil, 12 years of age, residing at Seventh and Shippen streets, was run over on Saturday night last by a railway car at Ninth and Race streets, and had one of his legs terribly crushed. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—There was a flood in Baltimore yesterday, by which, it is feared, much damage has been done.

—Fisk and Gould, it is said, will contest Judge Smith's decision in the Susquehanna Railroad case.

—The aid of the English bondholders in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is to be invoked to secure the downfall of Fisk and Gould, so rumor says.

—Advices from Havana are to the effect that the Cubans have abandoned the revolution and are surrendering in large numbers. The despatch closes with the remark:—"Full confirmation of this is wanting."

—A man named V. W. Buckhout shot his wife and two gentlemen, at Sleepy Hollow, on Saturday afternoon, killing his wife and one of the men instantly, while the other is in a very precarious condition.

—The Austrian Commissioner by whom the treaties between Austria, Japan, and China were concluded, sails from San Francisco to-day, for the purpose of arranging treaties with Peru, Chili, Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres.

—On Friday evening the Congressional Postal Committee arrived in Boston. While in that city they will investigate the feasibility of having the ocean mail contracts taken by American steamers from Boston as well as from New York.

—New Year's Day was very generally observed as a holiday throughout the country. Everywhere there appears to have been quite a revival of the good old-fashioned custom of paying congratulatory visits. In New York and Baltimore, especially, its observance was more general than for some years past.

Foreign Affairs.

—A Peabody memorial hospital is to be erected in London.

—On New Year's day Napoleon received the felicitations of the Diplomatic Corps.

—All telegrams forwarded over the French cable, it is asserted by the Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, are reviewed by the Minister of the Interior.

—A rumor circulating in Madrid that the United States had forwarded a note threatening a recognition of the Cuban revolutionists has been officially denied.

TROYES.

A Neglected French Town and Its History—The House of Champagne.

From the London Saturday Review.

We can hardly wonder that the bulk of English travellers, rushing through some of the tamest scenery in the world on their way to some of the grandest, pause only for the half-hour of its buffet at the capital of Champagne. The dullness of the great northern plain of France is a little hard to bear with the glories of the Alps in full prospect, but the Alps will wait patiently for a day or two, and for travellers of the gentler order, to whom hurry and night-expresses are an abomination, we can hardly suggest a town which will better repay the expenditure of a little time and trouble than the good town of Troyes. To Englishmen indeed it has a double historical interest—first, as the capital of a house which once promised to set sovereigns of its blood on the throne of England; and again as the scene of the treaty which followed Agincourt, and whose result, had not the course of events torn it to shreds, must have been to render England a mere dependency of France. But simply as a town it is full of interest. Its cathedral fairly holds its own even in the neighborhood of Beauvais and Rheims. In the Church of St. Urbain it possesses a building in which the decorative art of the thirteenth century has reached its highest point of perfection. Busy and thriving, too, as the place is, its streets retain much of that older picturesqueness which everywhere through France is vanishing before Prefet and Maire. In an electoral address which he has lately issued, the Maire of Troyes appeals pathetically to his fellow-citizens not to show, by their rejection of him, a wish to undo all that thirty years of civic administration have done. We fear that not even the rejection of so important a functionary would restore to Troyes all that those thirty years have swept away—the Church of the Jacobins, or the ancient Butchery, or the palace of the Counts, or the lordly circuit of its walls. But losses like these have taken less from the interest of Troyes than they would have taken from that of most towns. Its charm lies not so much in feudal or ecclesiastical remains as in the tall pargeted houses, the steep gables with the deeply-recessed arch in their front, the large courtyards with the galleries round them, the rusted pulleys or the projecting dormers which reveal the real life of the Nuremburg of France. The character of the town is indicated by its very site. It lies in a gentle dip of the monotonous level, the lower city huddled round its cathedral on an almost imperceptible slope to the east, the upper grouped round the Hotel de Ville on the higher rise to the west. The two are still as distinct as ever, and the canal which runs in the hollow between them serves, as the comitial palace which it swept away did of old, to sever the town of the merchant from the town of the bishop and the count.

Of the last of these, as it is the older part of the whole, we will speak first. It is a little amusing to recall the steep hill-side of Lincoln in these flats of Champagne, but the way in which the castle and cathedral of our English city are set side by side may enable the reader to understand the arrangements of the lower town of Troyes. Over its southern half towers the mass of the Minister of St. Peter, with the Bishop's borough sloping gently by the narrow, tangled streets of the old Butchery to the island and mills which mask the head waters of Seine. To the north of it is the site of the military fortres, which time and Henri Quatre have united to destroy. To the cathedral itself guide books, and even Mr. Fergusson's notice in his "History of Architecture," give scant justice. No doubt much of the detail has been tampered with by modern restoration, and though the charge of insufficient height which the last writer brings is unfair enough, the nave, in spite of the double aisle on either side, is perhaps a little tame and ineffective. But, within and without, in the perfect proportions of each bay, and in the noble grouping of its other chapels, the choir is hardly to be surpassed. The episcopal history of the town, however, is uneventful, nor does the list of its prelates present any name of remarkable eminence. They were, in fact, overshadowed by the Counts. It is strange, as one stands on the grassy site of their donjon, or beside the canal which has obliterated their palace, to think how utterly all trace of the House of Champagne has vanished from its capital. None of the great houses of France were destined to so strange a fate. Inheritors by marriage of the Carolingian blood, by geographical position alike dependent and independent of France and of the Empire, welding gradually together the belt of provinces from Chartres and Touraine by Blois to Troyes which held as in a prison-house the infant realm of Hugh Capet, the descendants of Thibaut the Trickster seemed, through the ninth and tenth centuries, to hold the fortunes of France in their hands. The earlier kings were but their puppets, the earlier Counts of Anjou were their feudatories; it was they who led the hosts of France against the hated Normans. Thrice a crown seemed within their grasp, and yet, of all the feudal princes of the North, they were the one house to which fate refused a throne. The most daring and powerful of their line fell in seizing the realm of Arles. The Norman dukes, so long the object of their hate, succeeded not only in baffling their designs on the throne of France, but in themselves becoming lords of England. Their feudatories of Anjou, after plundering them of their fairest province, baffled their attempt to found a royal line in Stephen, and set an Angevin count on the throne of William and of Alfred. The truth is that the Counts, brilliant, ambitious as they were, wanted the patience, the force, the restless energy, which in their different ways lifted their three rivals to greatness. At home, however, their rule seems to have been very mild and beneficent. Like the neighboring rulers of Flanders, their policy bent itself especially to the encouragement of industry, and now that the statelier memorials of their rule have disappeared, its memory is touchingly preserved by a gift which for seven centuries has proved the life of their capital. By canalizing the head-waters of Seine and distributing them through the town, the Counts gave its mills a force which is estimated in our own days as more than a thousand horse-power. In this gift lay the secret of the stubborn vitality which has carried Troyes over a series of catastrophes which would have been fatal to most towns, and, above all, over the cessation of the great commercial exchange with which its name is most familiarly connected.

It is not often that we refer our readers to Mrs. Magnall's catechism, but there is one answer in that remarkable compilation of useful knowledge which unfolds succinctly enough the main interest of Troyes. The ingenious questioner who asks why a certain table is called Troy weight, is told that it received its name from its use at the fair of Troyes. Through the eleventh and twelfth centuries its fairs stood first among the great commercial gatherings in which the reviving spirit of trade and industry was undoing the isolation of the darker ages which had passed away. But even in destroying these they illustrated in a vivid way the local jealousies, the industrial hostility of the world which they were transforming. Just as in the one great fair which still preserves the tradition of the past, the Russian fair of Novgorod, the jealousy of guilds and peoples showed itself at Troyes in the separate stations occupied by the various trades and languages as they stood marshalled on the hill slope that led down to the abbey of Notre Dame. Below the drapers of Flanders stood the merchants of the Levant; the traders of Arras were face to face with the money-changers of Cahors; beneath the buttresses of St. John's sate the Lucca bankers; the narrow side streets were full of the stalls of Montauban and Douai, or of traffickers who thronged thither from the rose gardens of Provins. Hay market and leather market clustered round the abbey walls, and in the midst of the hungry, disorderly crowd, the provident care of the counts had established an oven and a pillory. All the local names which preserved these curious details have been swept away by the spirit of modern improvement, but the street now called the Rue Notre Dame, which leads down the slope of the upper town to the Prefecture, has, in fact, grown out of the long line of movable stalls which formed the Fair. In the midst of it stands the Church of St. John, originally the chapel of the traders, but linked by one memorable event with our own history. The Treaty of Troyes, in which the succession of France passed with the hand of Katherine to Henry of Lancaster, was signed before the high altar of the cathedral; the wooing, so oddly told by Shakespeare, must have taken place in the palace of the counts. The marriage itself was celebrated in the Church of St. John. Strange as its general effect is, the Church is worthy of its historic renown. Its great length gives it the air of being a far grander building than it really is. The nine bays of its nave look even longer through the flatness of the low vaulting, while a weird surprise is flung over the whole by the sudden rise of the choir to almost double the height of the western portion of the church. We can hardly doubt that Henry's choice of the church for his marriage was part of that policy of conciliation towards the merchant class which showed itself at home in his commercial legislation, and in the elaborate accounts of his victories which he forwarded to his citizens of London. The Fair had, indeed, long lost its earlier importance in the fifteenth century, but the fine houses of the merchant princes of that date, with their huge recessed gables and picturesque oriels projecting over the street, show that even then it remained one of the great industrial centres of France. It is this strictly industrial character which distinguishes its history so sharply from that of most towns of its class. It is often as interesting to notice what is not in a town as what is in it, and what the eye at once misses in Troyes is any monument of purely municipal life. The fine Hotel de Ville is of comparatively modern date; there is no town tower, no *beffroi*, as at Amiens or St. Riquier, to tell of struggles for liberty, or for the political independence of the commune. Perhaps it was a little difficult to quarrel even for independence with such sovereigns as the Count of Champagne. But this utter absence of all elements strange to our modern ideas gives us, as we stand in its streets, a sense of continuous life such as we seldom find elsewhere. From its first origin till to-day the life of the town moves without a break. Its very site indicated the peaceful, busy temper which it has preserved throughout; Celtic as is its origin, the gentle dip of the city of the Tricassini forms a startling contrast to the height crowned with the towers of Celtic Chartres. It is a busy thriving place still, and is evidently sharing in the fresh commercial impulse which recent legislation has give to the towns of Northern France. But its charm lies in the fact that trade and commerce are no new comers in it; the frequent wains, the whirl of the stocking-loom, the cotton bales piled in its courtyards, are only the continuation of an industrial energy which reaches back for eight hundred years.

The most exquisite monument of architectural art within its walls is, in fact, the consecration of this industrial spirit. Son of a poor cobbler of Troyes, Jacques Pantaleon rose from the post of choir-boy in its cathedral to the highest office in the mediæval Church. As a Pope he is famous for the cruel extinction of the House of Hohenstauffen, and for the handing over of Southern Italy to Charles of Anjou. As a citizen of Troyes he has left a noble memorial in the church which he erected on the site of his father's shop. Mere fragment as it is, for of the nave only a single story was ever completed, St. Urbain's ranks among the finest examples of the art of the thirteenth century. It is idle to compare it, as is sometimes done, with the Sainte Chapelle; its characteristic feature is rather to be found in the union of the perfect grace and purity of such a rival with a freedom and variety of decorative treatment which is especially its own. Within, there is something German in the detached repetition of the lower window tracery, and in the window-like treatment of the transeptal doors, but the chief decoration of the building is lavished on its exterior. Here ornament is carried to its furthest limit without ever becoming feeble or false; the quatrefoils of the windows encased in detached tabernacle work which points up to the graceful line of the balustrade; the delicate flying buttresses resting on piers, every one of which is treated as a separate work of art. The church, continued after the Pope's death by his nephew, remains unfinished as he left it, with the original wooden pent-houses which served as a temporary western porch. M. Viollet le Duc is said to have in his portfolio a plan for its restoration, and, judging by our experience of French restoration, we should advise all students of architecture who wish to see the work of Pope Urbain and not of M. Viollet le Duc, to set about seeing St. Urbain's at once. For such students there is a great deal more that is worth seeing at Troyes. Not a trace of Romanesque work, indeed, remains; but, from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, the series of architectural illustrations is complete. The cathedral itself advances bay by bay from the pure first-pointed of its choir-chapels to the profuse Flamboyant of its western front. St. John's represents the transition from the last style to that of the Renaissance, and the style of the Renaissance is characteristically expressed in the Church of St. Pantaleon. Small as it is, the last church in its extravagance of ornament offers the most instructive of contrasts to the Church of St. Urbain. Nowhere does the eye seize more clearly the difference between the decorative detail which flows naturally, as it were, from the character of the fabric, and ornament stuck in to hide constructional deficiencies. Exquisite as, in its own way, it undoubtedly is, the famous *jube* of the Church of the Madeleine contrasts in the same unfavorable way with the severe beauty of the transept in which it is placed. The town is, in fact, full of objects of the highest interest, and deserves far greater notice than it has as yet obtained. It is at any rate well worth a visit by any who are looking for a resting-place on their way to Basle.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7'25	MOON SETS	6'40
SUN SETS	4'45	HIGH WATER	2'51

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Dec. 18
Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Dec. 18
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 22
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 24
Silesia	Havre	New York	Dec. 25
Java	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 25

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Jan. 4
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
America	New York	Bremen	Jan. 6
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 8
England	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Jan. 11
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Main	New York	Bremen	Jan. 13
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 15
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 5
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Jan. 6
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Jan. 6
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 8
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 8
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Barque Omaha, Ballard, 29 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co. 18th ult., lat. 37 40, long. 67 30, during a heavy gale from NW., the barque was kept nearly on her beam ends for two hours and flooded the decks.

Barque Alfred, Burt, from Liverpool Sept. 24 via Bermuda Dec. 22, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Nov. 1, lat. 35 06 N., long. 66 01 W., during a heavy SW. gale, lost maintopgallantmast; Nov. 15, lat. 35 02, long. 48 19, had a heavy gale from WNW., which stove bulwarks and swept decks of everything movable.

Dan. barque Peddler, Troensegaard, 40 days from Gloucester, Eng., with iron, etc., to L. Westergaard & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Progress, Simons, from London 12th Nov.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Abyssinia, Christian, from Liverpool 16th Nov. for Philadelphia, was spoken 3d ult., lat. 40, long. 21.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 1st inst.

Steamship James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 31st ult.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, hence, at Portland 29th ult.

Barque James Ives, Foster, hence, at Brouwershaven 18th ult., and sailed for Rotterdam.

Barque Washington, Kauecheldt, hence, at Hamburg 20th ult.

Barque Lepanto, Bell, hence, at Antwerp 18th ult.

Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, hence, at St. Johns, P. R., 16th ult.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, hence, remained at St. Thomas 14th ult. for Savannah.

Schr Oriole, Thompson, sailed from Demarara 11th ult., for Delaware Breakwater.

Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, from London for Demarara, anchored at Deal 20th ult.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, hence, at St. Mary's, Ga., 23d ult.

Schrs A. Treadell, Hess; John Stroup, Isard; James Satterthwaite, Kinney; Sarah Watson, Smith; George Nevenger, Hickman; and Mary E. Femerick, Daisy, from Boston for Philadelphia; J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from do. for Baltimore; and H. W. Godfrey, Sears, do. for Morris river, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 30th ult.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, from St. Mary's, Ga., for Philadelphia, was seen ashore recently at South Breaker, St. Mary's Bar, Ga., with signal of distress, by steamer Dictator, from Savannah for Florida, which went to her assistance and towed her off, supposed without damage.

Schr H. Spofford, Tanner, hence, at Savannah 26th ult.

Schrs J. M. Richards, and Eliza Pike, Larkin, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 30th ult.

Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, hence, at Mobile 27th ultimo.

Schr D. Talbot, Amsbury, at Satilla Mills, Ga., 25th ult. from Savannah—was reported cleared for Philadelphia.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 30th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the first class Iron Nun Buoy, broken adrift from Eoon Island Ledge, Maine, on the 17th Nov., has been replaced.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing

DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.

DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.

SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.

Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.

Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

126 stuthj PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

No 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a large assortment of all the New Styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And Standard Makes of Doeskins and Beaver Cloths,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,

No. 146 North SOCOND Street, Philadelphi

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 12 16 sw

GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE with the twenty-fourth section of the will of Stephen Girard, the Superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the Estate:—

I.

Stocks and Loans, appropriated for the improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue—

	Par Value.
United States Ten-forty Five per cent. Loan	$4,900'00
City of Philadelphia Five per cent. Loan	7,200'00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax	$154,500
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, taxable	54,100
	208,600'00
City Gas Six per cent. Loan	10,000'00
22 shares of stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	4,400'00
42 shares of preferred stock Union Canal Company	2,100'00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania Six per cent Loan	1,000'00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, Six per cent	242,195'84
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, Six per cent	2,350'00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax, temporary investment	79,500'00

II.

Stocks and Loans, comprising the Residuary Fund:—

United States Five-twenty Six per cent. Loan		$2,550'00
United States Ten-forty Five per cent. Loan		10,700'00
City of Philadelphia Five per cent. Loan		4,300'00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax	$140,500	
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, taxable	22,300	
		162,800'00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent		1,223'54
Loan to Franklin Institute		1,000'00
100 shares of stock Philadelphia Exchange Company		10,000'00
2200 shares of stock Schuylkill Navigation Company		110,000'00
408 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal		20,400'00
102 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, received as dividend		5,100'00
153 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, received as dividend		765'00
1 Certificate Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan 7 per cent., received as dividend		5,000'00
2 shares stock Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company		200'00
1 share of stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company		100'00
1 bond for Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company		10,000'00
1 Bond for interest on loan to do. do		900'00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, 6 per cent., received for interest		241'68

Supposed to be of no value:—

4000 shares of stock Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company	
1 share of stock Centre Bridge Company	
1 share of stock Philadelphia Domestic Society	
10 shares of stock Bustleton and Smithfield Turnpike Road	
1 share of stock Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg Turnpike Road	
1 share of stock newspaper called "Le Courrier des Etats-Unis"	
2 Certificates of City 6 per cent. Loan, free from tax, temporary investment	$100,000'00

III.

Loans appropriated to purchase fuel for "Poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.

1 Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1870, 6 per cent. Loan	$9,089'37
1 Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1882, 6 per cent., received for interest	272'68

IV.

Loans and cash comprising the legacy received from estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois:—

United States Loan, 1881, 6 per cent	$7,000'00
City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent. Loan, free of tax	10,100'00
Cash received in full for legacy	$1,986'72
Cash received for interest on loans	4,040'60
	$6,007'32
Deduct appropriation to erect a monument on Girard College Grounds	$6,040'00—7'32
Balance in loans and cash	$17,107'32

Loans comprising reserve Coal Rents, invested and held subject to the Judicial decision of title to lands leased to S. E. Griscom & Co., and Thomas Coal Company.

City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent. loan, free of tax	$11,400'00
Cash to be invested	2,218'84—$13,618'84

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account, embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent of real estate, and payments made to various objects for the year 1869:—

Balance in the Treasury January 1, 1869		$112,447'85
Cash received for rent of real estate, city and farms	$277,975'06	
Cash received for rent of collieries, Schuylkill and Columbia counties	103,556'09	
Cash received for rent of real estate, Schuylkill and Columbia counties	886'50	
Cash received for cutting timber, Schuylkill and Columbia counties	7,470'09	
Cash received from city loans for interest	23,602'10	
Cash received from United States Five-twenty 6 per cent. loan, interest	202'33	
Cash received from United States Ten-forty 5 per cent. loan, interest	1,032'53	
Cash received from United States 1881 6 per cent. loan, interest	567'78	
Cash received from Schuylkill Navigation Co. loan, interest	14,053'44	
Cash received from City Gas 6 per cent. loan, interest	570'00	
Cash received, Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, dividend	264'00	
Cash received, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company stock, dividend	1,530'00	
Cash received, Philadelphia Exchange Company stock, dividend	250'00	
Cash received, Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company, dividend	10'00	
Cash received, Laurence Todd legacy, balance	1,992'72	
Cash received for sale of fire-proof doors, water rent refunded, premium of insurance repaid, sale of stone in Schuylkill county, costs of Court refunded, etc., interest on temporary loan, credited to total income account	3,366'48	
	435,508'02	
	$547,755'87	

Cash paid under appropriations by Councils:—

ESTATE.

For water rent	$1,905'50	
For taxes	55,080'58	
For salaries	9,750'00	
For lands out of the county	27,454'16	
For permanent improvements	1,682'70	
For general repairs to real estate	14,967'45	
For inside painting	1,484'92	
For outside painting and glazing	2,050'41	
For paper and hanging	2,709'16	
For annuities	600'00	
For miscellaneous expenses	16,050'00	
For altering No. 1111 Chesnut street	814'60	
For altering Nos. 1115, 1117 Chesnut street	650'00	
For altering Nos. 1125, 1127 Chesnut street	3,350'23	
For dredging dock north wharves	600'00	
For purchase of fuel	500'03	
For monument on Girard College grounds	6,000'00	
For temporary investment in City Loans for Delaware avenue fund	70,986'87	
For temporary Loan to City	100,000'00	
For culvert in North College avenue	713'50	
	$326,610'50	

COLLEGE.

For Committee on Household	$135,019'51	
For Committee on Instruction	25,658'76	
For Committee on Accounts	3,023'83	
For Committee on Library	236'89	
For Committee on Discipline and Discharge	271'35	
For Committee on Manual Labor	45'44	163,819'78 $490,430'28

December 31, 1869 Balance in the Treasury $57,325'59

Balance by City Treasurer's account $54,554'36

Warrants not taken in 2,939'79 $57,325'59

Office of the Girard Estate, Philadelphia, December 31, 1869.

CHARLES S. SMITH, 1 13t Superintendent Girard Estate.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE M'ÆNNER CHOR'S GRAND BAL MASQUE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The price of subscriptions, admitting a gentleman and one lady, will be $5.

Additional ladies' tickets, each $1.

Reserved seats in the Balcony Circle, at 50 cents each, can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, commencing Monday, January 3.

Spectators' Tickets for Family Circle, 50 cents each.

The following gentlemen, as well as members of the Society, will receive subscriptions:—

WILLIAM J. HORSTMANN, corner Fifth and Cherry sts.
L. HERBERT, corner of Fourth and Race streets.
M. R. MUCKLE, "Public Ledger" office.
GEORGE F. BENKERT, No. 716 Chesnut street.
LEE & WALKER, No. 722 Chesnut street.
News Stand, Continental Hotel.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER, No. 926 Chesnut street.
BONER & Co., music store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
RICHARD T. SCHMIDT, music store, No. 619 Arch street.
G. A. SCHWARTZ, No. 1026 Chesnut street.
FRED'K BALTZ, No. 118 Walnut street.
LOUIS TOURNY, No. 227 N. Second street.
LOUIS MEYER'S music store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
SCHAEFER & KORADI, Fourth and Wood streets.

Members who have not yet received their annual member's "Card," will apply to the Secretary, or the Collector, at the rooms of the Society, on any evening. 1 13t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. OPENING NIGHT. MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870, In TROVATORE.

First appearance in Philadelphia of MADAME CAROLINA BRIOL, MADAME ELISA LUMLEY, SIGNOR G. LEFRANC, SIGNOR G. REYNA

TUESDAY, JAN. 4, CRISPINO E LA COMARE. GIORGIO RONCONI in his great part of DOBBLER.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, Grand Revival of Rossini's Masterwork, WILLIAM TELL, With Increased Chorus and Orchestra. GRAND BALLET.

New Dresses. New Appointments Etc.

Signor LEFRANC in his world-renowned characte of ARNOLDO, in which part he has created the greatest enthusiasm in all the principal Capitals in Europe, an also in New York.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

General Admission	ONE DOLLAR
Secured Seats	50 Cents Extra
Family Circle	50 Cents
Amphitheatre	25 Cents

Seats for any Performance now for Sale at the Academy of Music and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 12 31

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. A New Play for the New Year. SIX NIGHTS ONLY. MATILDA HERON and LAURA KEENE'S new Play in five acts (every scene new), entitled CHAMPAGNE, OR, STEP BY STEP. MISS LAURA KEENE as MILLY

Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock. Evening open at 7; commence at a quarter to 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8. THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 3, First Night of the Production of a new ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA, In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., author of "The Dead Heart," "Lost in London," etc., entitled NOT GU

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870.

COLLAPSE OF THE CUBAN REBELLION.

The Havana journals of the 1st instant announce that the leaders of the Cuban Junta in New York have issued a circular directing the insurgents to lay down their arms for the present and to submit to the Spaniards, in order to avoid further bloodshed. A despatch from London of the same date alleges that the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs has acknowledged to the Spanish Minister that he was satisfied, from official information, that the Cuban rebellion was declining in strength very rapidly. This intelligence corresponds substantially with the previous advices received in this country, and there can be little doubt that the newly-constructed gunboats which are about to sail from New York to Cuba will, after their arrival in the ever-faithful isle, speedily extinguish the expiring embers of the rebellion. The contest was substantially decided before their departure from our shores was authorized, and during its continuance the Cubans derived material assistance from this country, so that the incidental aid granted to their oppressors at a period when it was no longer needed is more than counterbalanced. The sympathies of the American people were with the insurgents, but after it became evident that they were putting forth only a small share of their energies, and trusting to Americans to fight their battles rather than to their own good right arms, there was but little cause to hope for the overthrow of Spanish ascendancy. The number of sincere, resolute, courageous, and self-sacrificing patriots was, after all, but limited. There were thousands who longed for deliverance from a hated yoke, thousands ready to intrigue or to pay for independence, but when it came to filling up the ranks of armies, maintaining them in the field through a series of years, and inuring them to toil, exposure, disease, and danger, the patriotic Cubans were unable to cope with their formidable antagonists. The chief reason of their failure, however, is to be found in the abandonment or desertion of the island by thousands whose presence in the patriotic camp would have formed the very soul of the revolution. The achievement of national independence is no holiday task to be performed in the hotel and boarding-house parlors of foreign cities. To win such a boon men must not only pledge "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," but lose them, if need be, and fight on through good and evil report, in the full conviction that there is no alternative between victory and death. The Cubans infused some of this spirit, but not enough, into their conflict, and they have but a limited number of resolute and reliable copatriots from whom recruits could be drawn. A large proportion of the slaves of the island continued to toil peacefully upon the plantations, the native Spaniards rallied with desperate courage and wondrous unanimity around the loyal standard, and as a large proportion of the Creoles who escaped massacre, banishment, or imprisonment fled for safety to more hospitable coasts, the suppression of the revolt is a perfectly natural result; and however much we may regret it, it was, under the circumstances, inevitable.

HACK LITERATURE.

The last *Atlantic* contains an essay on the lack of originality among American writers, which urges, as a corrective of their present subserviency to the English standard, a broader culture and the study of the French, German, and Italian schools. But we fancy the need lies deeper than this. It is neither culture nor learning which moulds the ideas of a nation, but the master touch of two or three great original minds. The literature of a people has little to do with the horde of petty *litterateurs*.

"I have but one child at a birth," said the Queen of the Beasts, "but that is a lion."

There is constant complacency among literary men nowadays in the greater encouragement given year by year to authors, the increased rates of pay, and the consequent liberty which a man obliged to support a family feels to devote himself to authorship as a profession. Dryden's famous five pounds of wages is contrasted with the present royal rates of payment of our publishers, with unceasing congratulations and pleasure that our lines have been cast in the better days of the present.

But, after all, would it not be the better and wiser plan to go back to the old scale of prices; to do away if possible with copyright altogether? Authors would starve, probably, but would not the public be benefited? When a man writes or paints in hunger or pain, simply because of the inexorable necessity there is in him to utter his thought, depend upon it that poem or picture will be something which the world will deem worth the keeping. "That song," says Carlyle, "only should be sung which will not be silent."

No doubt it is a very comfortable thing for the mob of gentlemen and ladies who write with ease nothings about everything to be sure of their twelve or twenty dollars a page; but what becomes of the "holy cause of literature" meanwhile? Hawthorne wrote his first book in a fireless house, with wife and children half starving around him. Miss Evans' books, says her publisher, are sure of a run of ten thousand copies. On the one hand we have "The Scarlet Letter," on the other, "St. Elmo." In the old iron age of authorship we had a neglected player giving birth to *Lear* and *Hamlet;* or a blind and suffering old man solacing himself by his visions of heaven in "Paradise Lost." Now we have Mr. James Parton rolling in silver-palace cars over the continent, and serving up our cities, religions, and ideas in his own little dishes, sure of a goodly sum of shekels per dish. Literature is almost given over to a horde of James Partons, of more or less ability, hack writers who are ready to serve up any subject, science, art, or fiction, at the shortest notice, for a proper consideration.

One cause of this is the number of literary magazines in England and this country. Now magazines are no doubt useful auxiliaries to knowledge. A hurrying, energetic people, too busy in building railroads across the globe for thorough study of any subject, find it pleasant to find all subjects set before them thus in miniature. They take their supply of thought as they do their meals, on hasty sandwiches at railway stations. But the method pursued by the publishers of the first English magazines was different from that of ours. They applied to scientific men and scholars for articles containing a *resume*, in a popular form, of their special branch of knowledge. A man thus might perhaps contribute but once to a magazine, but that one article contained the essence, probably, of a life's research. Now each magazine and leading newspaper has its corps of shallowly educated men, who stand waiting, at call, to give a description of the last transit of Venus, or prize-fight, as indifferently as a dairyman would skim pans of milk standing side by side.

By all means let us go back to the old system of low prices or no prices. If the true poet starves, he will give us his sweetest song in dying, and the *litterateurs* will starve and give us no song at all; and in either case the world will be largely the gainer.

NAVAL STAFF RANK.

We have received an official copy of the bill prepared by Senator Spencer for the reorganization of the Medical, Pay, and Engineer Corps of the United States navy, and to regulate and fix their absolute rank, uniform, etc., which he introduced in the Senate on December 7. This bill is the best solution of the difficulties between the staff and line of the navy that has yet been offered. It gives the staff officers all that they can justly claim, and it fixes their rank, privileges, and uniform with sufficient exactness to protect them from imposition, and at the same time it does not infringe upon any of the rightful prerogatives of the line, or in the slightest degree undermine the foundations of good discipline.

By this reorganization of the staff, the new grades of fleet surgeon, fleet paymaster, and fleet engineer will be created, to rank with commodores and captains; surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers will rank with commanders and lieutenant-commanders; passed assistant surgeons, passed assistant paymasters, and first assistant engineers will rank with lieutenants; assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters, and second assistant engineers will rank with masters; third assistant engineers will rank with ensigns, and cadet engineers with graduated midshipmen. It is also provided that there shall be a director-general of each corps, with the rank of rear admiral, to be appointed from the fleet officers for a terms of four years.

The bill gives each staff officer on the issue of his new commission the absolute rank, uniform, pay and emoluments, right to quarters, honors, privileges, immunities, prize-money, pensions, etc., of the same rank in the line; but it expressly declare that they shall not exercise command or authority, ashore or afloat, except in the corps to which they belong and over those placed under the control of their particular departments.

There is but one objectionable feature in this bill, and that is the very unjust discrimination it makes against the engineers. Provision is made for immediately confirming the members of the Medical and Pay Departments in the new grades established, while the Secretary of the Navy is directed to subject the engineers to a rigid medical and physical examination, and the Superintendent of the Smithsonian Institute, the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and the Superintendent of the National Observatory are designated as a scientific board for this purpose. While these gentlemen may be perfectly well fitted to conduct an examination embracing the higher scientific branches of engineering, it is extremely doubtful whether they are qualified to discuss such matters as the designing, construction, and practical management of marine engines; and even if they were, there is a manifest injustice in obliging one class of officers to pass through an ordeal from which the others are exempt. The engineers have been subjected to a strict examination before each promotion, and they have a right to demand that they shall be treated with a reasonable show of fairness. With the exception of this very extraordinary feature, Senator Spencer's bill is entitled to the candid consideration of Congress as a fair and equitable settlement of the difficulty that is exciting a most demoralizing effect at this time on our naval service.

At an informal caucus of the Republican members of the Harrisburg House of Representatives, held on Saturday afternoon, B. B. Strang, of Tioga, was chosen as the candidate for Speaker. This is an admirable selection. At the last session he distinguished himself by his zeal and hardihood in supporting retail and wholesale schemes of plunder, and he was especially determined in his defense of the infamous bill which provided for the payment of a large number of unnecessary pasters and folders, in defiance of existing laws. No man in the House has a better understanding of the art of facilitating the passage of objectionable bills, or of the devices whereby legislators and the applicants for legislative favors may be enriched at the expense of the State. Strang's selection as Speaker, therefore, is an auspicious augury of large "divvies" and plenty of them, and the voters of Philadelphia have additional reasons for congratulating themselves upon the re-election of men who are abundantly qualified to improve the superior opportunities that are likely to be presented.

MEDORA LEIGH.

On our sixth page we publish a synoptical review of a book just published in England under the editorship of Dr. Charles Mackay, which is an appropriate supplement to the disgraceful narrative with which Mrs. Stowe treated the world in the columns of the *Atlantic Monthly*. This is the autobiography of Medora Leigh, the unhappy creature whom Mrs. Stowe designates "the child of sin," with letters and editorial comments that serve to make her story complete. There is every reason to believe that the facts given in this new development of the Byron scandal are substantially correct, and the exhibition of depravity that is thus made is anything but edifying. There does not appear to be any evidence whatever that Medora Leigh was the daughter of Lord Byron, beyond the mere word of Lady Byron, who, by the most charitable construction that can be placed on her conduct, seems to have been under a hallucination on this point. Medora, for her part, was apparently scarcely more than half-witted; and the story of her sufferings and the treatment that she received at the hands of her relatives is one of the most disgraceful revelations that has ever been made with regard to any family. Lady Byron's own conduct towards her scarcely seems entitled to the laudation that Mrs. Stowe bestows upon it, for her sole object appears to have been to get the miserable creature out of her sight, and to hide her in some obscure place where she would cease to be an annoyance. With the exception of a brief confinement in a private lunatic asylum, Medora was left to take care of herself, exposed to all the temptations that were most potent over her weak mind and passionate temperament. And some of her relatives, so far from placing any restraints upon her, seemed rather to seek her ruin by placing temptations in her path.

The conclusion that all right-thinking men must come to with regard to this business is, that whether Mrs. Stowe's revelations be true or not, she had no right to make them, and that the persons who have given this disgusting story of Medora Leigh are no less culpable than the original author of the scandal. No good end could be served by these publications, and, true or not true, the world had no right to know the things that they reveal.

The contest for the State Treasurership is said to be complicated by a struggle between "the friends of a prominent banking interest and several of the largest mercantile and oil interests in the western part of the State." This bitter fight for the privilege of fleecing the taxpayers will enable the members who have it in their power to decide for whose benefit they are to betray their constituents to charge even a higher price than usual for their sweet voices, and to open the session with a splendid stroke of business. The only thing that astonishes us is that they do not divide the money in the Treasury among themselves and their favorites, instead of merely parcelling out the interest and profits arising from the use of the State funds. The principle is identical in either case, and it is scarcely worth while for them to respect the distinction between grand and petty larceny. They were sent to Harrisburg as plunderers to plunder, and they may as well satisfy their constituents that they are masters of their profession.

The subject of University tests in England has again been called into prominence by the circumstance that the honors of Senior Wrangler of the recent commencement at Cambridge fell to the lot of an Israelite, while the two who achieved the highest honors in the department of moral science were unhappily "nonconformists." All three are therefore debarred from the competition for those luxurious positions termed fellowships. It is quite time that Mr. Gladstone had turned his attention to this particular iniquity of the old system which he is so vigorously and successfully assailing.

The Finances of France.—The report of M. Magne, French Minister of Finance, was issued on the 13th of December. The floating debt, he states, has been reduced to $163,600,000, which, large as it is, is $41,000,000 less than on the 31st of July, 1863. There is a surplus of $3,600,000 for 1868, an expected surplus of $11,000,000 for 1869, and a surplus of $20,000,000 is predicted for 1870. All this would be very satisfactory, for there really has been an increase in the indirect taxes, if only M. Magne could guarantee France against extra credits or more loans; but he cannot, and the Chamber cannot till it has obtained more control over affairs than it has heretofore exercised. Perhaps, under the constitutional regime, this result will ensue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANAMAKER.

ANAMAKER

The low price at which we have been selling for the last few weeks will still prevail until our Winter Stock is all cleared out and we are ready for our Spring Importations.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Ours is the FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING IN AMERICA! Far superior in every way to all other Ready-made Clothing, and equal to the BEST CUSTOM WORK of most Establishments, but in closing out our present stock we are selling as cheap as any house on either Market or Chesnut streets.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS ARE ALL MARKED DOWN, and can be bought now at prices which would justify any one in laying in a stock for future use.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

RASPBERRY MIRINQUES
FRESH DAILY, AT
MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.
12 16 15rp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA, No. 709 WALNUT Street.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the HOSPITAL OF THE P. E. CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA will be held at the Office on TUESDAY, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M., when Eight Managers will be elected to serve for the ensuing three years.
1 3 5t
JOHN A. CHILDS, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
1222 JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
1 1 10t C. F. BETTS, Secretary

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 29th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 21st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.
By order of the Board.
12 31 15t J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year.
12 22 tj10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.
12 31 15t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2262 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
12 28 12t CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 27 29 31 J 3 5 7 8 10 J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.
An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
12 28 11t Secretary.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
12 21 15t Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.
12 29 CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.
12 31 15t D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1884) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.
12 21 12t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
12 29 14t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY,
Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
12 31 18t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, and devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, FIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 2 3mrp

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ATKINS & PHILLIPS, Agents.
86 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CITY LOANS MATURING January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1870.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 3 5t City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1870.
The semi-annual interest on City Loans due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after this date.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 3 5t City Treasurer.

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES.
The subscriber takes this method of notifying the public that he has finished the compilation of the above books. Any person or persons having made changes in firms, places of business or residence, will do well to notify the same at the Directory Office, corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, on or before TUESDAY, the 4th of January, 1870, so that the necessary alterations may be made in the manuscript before printing.
1 1 3t ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.
CHARLES W. BROOKE, ESQ.,
Will Lecture on the above subject at
CONCERT HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, January 6, 1870.
To give proper expression to the melodies of the Irish Bards,
MADAME JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
has kindly consented to appear.
Cards of Admission, Fifty Cents.
Reserved Seats to be had at J. L. Carneross & Co.'s, No. 6 North Eighth street. 12 31 6t

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 12 31 12t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN BRANCH.)
Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
12 31 15t No. 51 WALL Street, New York.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the Annual Meeting and Election for President and Eight Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of READING, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.
HENRY C. JONES,
Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869. 12 3 10t

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the HORTICULTURAL HALL, in the Borough of West Chester, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where an Election will be held of Officers to serve the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1869. 12 28 11t

NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 122 S. SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, between the hours of twelve and two, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870.
12 28 11t W. B. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election of Directors will take place at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 P. M.
12 28 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
12 30 1ot J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
S. C. PALMER,
12 13 mth 9t Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
P. LAMB, Cashier.
12 13 mwf3t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA December 10, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
12 11 s3t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHIETZY,
12 11 stuth13t Cashier.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street, Dec. 24, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 24 mwtJ 10 ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 35t

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,
Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,
Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 24.
ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY. Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the use of pure nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the PHILADELPHIA BIBLE SOCIETY will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the BIBLE HOUSE, when the annual report of the Board of Managers will be read.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.
WILLIAM B. FOWLE,
12 28 17t Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETREAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENTIETH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four Managers, a Treasurer, and two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought forward.
ROBERT G. CORNELIUS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1869. 12 24 11t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will take place.
J. MORRELL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. 12 22 wfmst 10

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
T. C. DYER BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1869. 12 24 22 J 1 6 10d

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of HORTICULTURAL HALL for the Election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, at 7½ o'clock.
12 28 tuth8t

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870.
RICHARD COE,
12 23 20t Treasurer.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 6 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
12 27 12t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf6

CLOTHING.

SAIL ON! SAIL ON!

The sale goes on!

THE PEOPLE ARE ASTONISHED AT OUR LOW PRICES.

THE EXCELLENCE OF OUR CLOTHES GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION.

THE BEAUTY OF OUR FITS PLEASES ALL THE WEARERS.

THE VARIETY OF OUR STYLES MEETS EVERYBODY'S APPROBATION.

The continual question is,

"How can Rockhill & Wilson Sell their goods At such low prices?"

AND THE SALE GOES ON,
AND IT WILL GO ON
TILL ALL THE CLOTHES
ARE GONE OFF!

Reduction!
Thirty Per Cent.
On all Clothes.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were	$16
" " "	$16	"	$20
" " "	$18	"	$22
OVERCOATS	$12	"	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ERASMUS C. PRATT, JOHN H. PRATT, GEORGE P. FARMER, and MARSHALL PRATT, under the name of ERASMUS C. PRATT & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the new firm, at their office, No. 95 Chambers street, New York.
ERASMUS C. PRATT,
JOHN H. PRATT,
GEORGE P. FARMER,
MARSHALL PRATT,
No. 95 Chambers street, New York, and No. 28 Bank street, Philadelphia.
December 31, 1869.

NE

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Day After.

"Jimmy!" I said, yesterday morning, to the man servant whose characteristic is a remarkable punctuality in his blacking and polishing of shoes, and lighting of grate-fires—"Jimmy, you haven't blacked my shoes!"

"No!" said Jimmy, leaning over the bannisters, as if he wished they were a basin, "no, sir, I'm sick."

This lame explanation is the text to many a headache this morning. I will venture to say that young New York is in an advanced state of cephalalgia. As Mr. Swinburne might say, yesterday was queen of pleasure, but to-day is king of pain—and no liquid or spiritual pain-paint will wash the pangs away. They are the penalty of calling too often and drinking too much. Every lady in New York who on Saturday received calls may be said, in the immortal language of Mrs. Gamp, to have "put the bottle upon the chimbley-piece," and allowed her gentlemen visitors to "put their lips to it when so disposed." And they were excessively "disposed." There was no rest for the decanter from early morning to tipsy eve. The sun rose upon a land flowing, not exactly with milk and honey, but (what is more to the taste of the present day) boned-turkey and champagne. Nevertheless, New Year's calls in New York are not what they used to be. The country-cousin goes into the thing with a rural relish that is very refreshing, smelling as it does of cows and potatoes; but fashionable New York is relegating the custom to the realm of obsoleteness and oblivion.

The Weather

is a subject that I very seldom touch, because I am afraid of it. I may venture to remark that if that mysterious individual who is said to be the clerk of it were in my employ, I should discharge him for embezzlement. It looks very much as if he had bought up all the fair weather, and was trying to make a corner of it in a sort of supernal Wall street. Just now Winter is lingering in the lap of Indian Summer, and if I were Indian Summer I should lay it across my knees, spank it soundly for its mother, and teach it how to walk without tumbling. Yesterday was warm, wet, and "wicious," and Fifth avenue, throughout its whole extent, was a mass of black paste. The churches were deserted; materfamilias had no time to get the little ones ready for Sunday School; probably she was in bed recovering from New Year's day. It was a day when any lack of determination on the part of the "determined" suicide would have been ignominious. Consequently I think I may be pardoned for making this brief reference to the fact.

Train at the Tammany.

That blue-coat-and-brass-buttons Bohemian, Mr. George Francis Train, having been unable to procure Cooper Institute, lectured last evening at the Tammany. His subject was "The Old Fogies of the Bible," and according to the advertisements, the "the usual psalm singing and penitential prayer" were omitted. The audience was large, considering the weather, and the lecture a mixture of profanity and *persiflage*. Mr. Train is a disjunctive conjunction—a magpie with eagle's wings. He is a living epigram upon the American of the period—a mischievous but not malicious Frankenstein, whom some Fenian philosopher might have created in a moment of spite. In his remarks on the old fogies of the Bible, he discovered several opportunities of ringing in withering couplets upon the political issues of the day. For the most part, the rhymes were *apropos*, too. There was no slip 'twixt the couplet and the lip.

Things Theatrical.

Two theatrical events of some significance will happen within this and next week. One of these is the appearance of Mr. Booth as "Hamlet," on Wednesday evening, and the other is the appearance of Mr. Fechter as "Ruy Blas" on the evening of the succeeding Monday. The production of Booth's *Hamlet* has ostensibly been delayed on account of the hydraulic rams not working as successfully as was to be desired; and of course it would never have done for *Hamlet*, to be played with the part of the Hydraulic-Rams left out. The little game of Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer is to prick public expectation with respect to Mr. Fechter's "Hamlet" to the highest point of tantalization—just as every night, in the play of *Little Em'ly*, the scene immediately preceding that of Canterbury Cathedral obstinately refuses to open until the expectant audience has been "worked up" into giving an impatient round of anticipatory applause. I, for one, am willing to believe that Mr. Fechter does something much more original and commendable than give "Hamlet" a flaxen wig, and make him sit down when other stars make him stand. If the hue of his wig is his principal point of difference from other actors, he can hardly be said to vary from them but by a hair's breadth, and the *Illuminated Western World* could do him greater pictorial justice than any other publication.

Reading-Rooms on Sunday.

One of the questions before the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, is whether their new and comfortable reading-rooms shall be thrown open on Sunday. I presume the question will be at once and definitely settled by a reference to the votes of the members, and that the majority of those in favor of the reading-rooms being thrown open will be very large. Of course, there will be a bigoted minority who will strongly oppose the Sabbath being made comfortable and attractive to the thousands of poor young men who on Sunday realize what their own homes used to be, by writhing under the discomforts of a boarding-house. The language of most young men who make their living in New York may be said to resemble, in one particular at least, the language of the French—it has no word that exactly corresponds with "home." My "room," my "room-s," and my "boarding-house" are the nearest approaches to it. "Home" to them is a dead word in a living language, and those whose hearts are touched at the remembrance of early years visit its grave, and exalt and spiritualize it. But it is no portion of the Gotham vernacular.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening *Il Trovatore* will be given as the initial performance of the Italian opera season. The cast will include Madame de Bitol, Madame Eliza Lumley, Signor Lefranc, and Signor Reyna. All of these artists come to us highly recommended, and Signor Lefranc is said to be one of the finest tenors that has ever visited America.

To-morrow evening the comic opera of *Crispino e la Comare* will be given, with Signor Ronconi as "Crispino," and on Wednesday Rossini's *William Tell* will be brought out in grand style, with Signor Lefranc as "Arnoldo."

AT THE CHESNUT the new play by Laura Keene and Matilda Heron, entitled *Champagne; or, Step by Step*, will be performed this evening. This piece, we understand, is founded upon actual incidents of New York life. It will be placed upon the stage with new scenery and effects, and with a cast embracing the full strength of the company.

AT THE WALNUT the new military drama by Watts Phillips, entitled *Not Guilty*, will be brought out this evening in elaborate style, with new scenery and appointments. This play is said to be of unusual interest; and as the management have bestowed great pains upon its production, it will be likely to achieve an immense popularity.

AT THE ARCH Mrs. Wallace's drama of *Little Dorrit* will be represented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a new bill of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the pantomime of *The Old Woman that Lived in the Shoe* and other attractions will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute a number of wonderful feats of magic this evening, at the Assembly Building.

CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., will lecture at Concert Hall on Thursday evening next, on "Irish Bards and Ballads." This is a fine subject, and as Mr. Brooke is well known as a graceful and elegant speaker, the lecture will undoubtedly be one of unusual interest. Madame Josephine Schimpf will appear during the evening and give a number of Irish songs.

THE MÆNNERCHOR BALL is announced to come off at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, January 20. The arrangements for this grand affair are in the hands of gentlemen of experience, and the ball promises to surpass the festivals of former years.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.
No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.—What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required? To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its *vigor must be recruited*. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing the obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated, and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative, and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS
Made to Order,
$12 and $14.
A similar reduction on all Measured and Ready-made Clothing at
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under Continental Hotel.

"BIG WORDS do not smite like war-clubs;
Boastful breath is not a bowstring.
DEEDS are better things than words are;
ACTIONS *mightier* than boastings."

John W. Frazier, the carpenter and builder of the Beehive shop, No. 311 Griscom street, uses no "big words" or "boastful breath," but goes to work, buys several car-loads of seasoned lumber at 40 per cent. below the retail price, and therefore shows by ACTIONS that he does all kinds of carpenter work cheaper, better, and quicker than any other man in the city. A note by mail receives immediate attention.

A STUBBORN COUGH that will not yield to ordinary remedies may be thoroughly cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a most effective medicine in all Bronchial and Pulmonary disorders. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 512 Market street.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

MARRIED.

LAWTON—REED.—On January 1, 1870, by the Rev. Luther E. Albert, D. D., of Trinity Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, WALTER E. LAWTON to ADELE LOUISE REED. No cards.

DIED.

GIFFORD.—On the 31st ultimo, MAGGIE L. C. GIFFORD, wife of William R. N. Gifford, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 619 Watkins street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church.

KELLY.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of James Kelly, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1736 Germantown avenue and Fifth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

TAGGART.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 3d instant, WALTER, only son of Edwin R. and Elizabeth A. Taggart, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral to take place from the residence of his parents, No. 1709 Arch street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK MOHAIR TAMISE, OR FRENCH ALPACAS.—JUST RECEIVED, ONE CASE OF MOHAIR TAMISE, FROM 85c. TO $1.00 A YARD.
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
12 30 6t5p No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

JOUVIN & CO. BLACK KID GLOVES.—PRICES REDUCED!—LADIES' PLAIN BLACK, $1.75; EMBROIDERED, $1.85; PLAIN, TWO BUTTONS, $2.00; GENTLEMEN'S, $2.25.
BESSON & SON, MOURNING GOODS,
12 30 6t5p No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS
OF
DRY GOODS,

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL
WINTER GOODS,
TO REDUCE STOCK AND PREPARE FOR
SPRING SUPPLIES.

FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS.
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS,
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS,
FINE LARGE BLANKETS,
BEST TOILET QUILTS,
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE DAMASKS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
VERY BEST FLANNELS,
STOUTEST COTTON FLANNELS. 10 16 smw

1869.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
SPECIAL SHAWL SALE.
"THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

We have made the following reduction in prices:—

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS, ranging from $50 to $75, reduced from $10 to $15.

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS, ranging from $25 to $50, reduced from $5 to $10.

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS, ranging from $15 to $25, reduced from $3 to $5.

The above Shawls were cheap at the prices quoted, but at the reduced prices they are cheaper than ever before offered in Philadelphia.
Blanket Shawls, Black Thibet Shawls, etc.
Gentlemen's Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
Dress Goods, Silks, Scarfs, Hdk'fs., etc.
Blankets, Quilts, Piano Covers, etc. etc.

AT THORNLEY'S,
Corner of Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

1870. A HAPPY NEW YEAR 1870.

COOPER & CONARD

Have some great bargains among the

WOOL POPLINS,
SILK POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS,
FINE PLAIDS,
RICH SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
SILK VELVETS,
CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
ROMAN SCARFS,
GLOVES, TIES,
Etc. Etc.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fam PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

USEFUL PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } LACES

In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.

TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.

J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 4m5p PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 25 3m

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY
OF
CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,
No. 630 ARCH STREET,
11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

OUR SALES SINCE FIRST OF DECEMBER
AMOUNT TO $198,950·00,
AND

TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE

The sales books of our houses are open for the inspection of the curious; and, while we are gratified with the

Large Success of our Mammoth Sale, we still have, by actual count,

WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN

1018 MEAN'S OVERCOATS,	718 BOYS' OVERCOATS,
915 MEN'S CHESTERFIELDS,	678 BOYS' JACKETS,
1160 MEN'S SACKS,	1481 PAIRS BOYS' PANTS,
2872 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS,	394 BOYS' VESTS,
3216 MEN'S VESTS,	732 BOYS' UNDERCOATS.

TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE

THIS IS TOO MUCH TO KEEP,

And we will Sacrifice it to get Next Season's Stock Read.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN

So for the Next Two Weeks we will Accept Offers for Lots or Single Garments,

TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE

At Rates Lower than any one else will dare to sell at.

TWO WEEKS MORE

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

At $7·50	Cost	Elsewhere	$10·00
At $10·00	Cost	Elsewhere	15·00
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At $10·00	Cost	Elsewhere	14·00
At $13·00	Cost	Elsewhere	17·00
At $16·00	Cost	Elsewhere	22·00

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At $4·00	Cost	Elsewhere	6·00
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At $6·50	Cost	Elsewhere	9·00
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At $2·50	Cost	Elsewhere	4·00
At $3·50	Cost	Elsewhere	5·00
At $4·25	Cost	Elsewhere	6·00
At $5·00	Cost	Elsewhere	7·50

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

At $5·00	Cost	Elsewhere	$8·00
At $6·00	Cost	Elsewhere	10·00
At $7·50	Cost	Elsewhere	11·00
At $10·00	Cost	Elsewhere	15·00
At $13·50	Cost	Elsewhere	20·00

BOYS' UNDERCOATS.

At $5·00	Cost	Elsewhere	$8·00
At $6·00	Cost	Elsewhere	9·00
At $8·00	Cost	Elsewhere	11·00
At $10·00	Cost	Elsewhere	13·00
At $11·50	Cost	Elsewhere	15·00

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"THE CHILD OF SIN."

More About the Byron Business—The Vilest Medley yet Published—The Story of Medora Leigh, and Her "Abnormal Propensities."

A new chapter in the horrible Byron scandal has been given to the world in a work just published in England under the title of "Medora Leigh: a History and an Autobiography." The book is issued by Bentley, and is edited by Dr. Charles Mackay. The New York *Tribune*, of Saturday, gives the following review of the book from advance sheets, and the story as it is thus epitiomised will be as much as our readers will care to know of this mess of filth:—

In "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," Mrs. Stowe wrote:—"There was an unfortunate child of sin born with the curse upon her, over whose wayward nature Lady Byron watched with a mother's tenderness. She was the one who could have patience when the patience of every one else failed; and though the task was a difficult one, from the strange, abnormal propensities to evil in the subject of it, yet Lady Byron never faltered, and never gave over till death took the responsibility from her hands." Many have supposed that this child, like the crime of which the child was assumed to be the fruit, was only the phantom of a disordered brain; but the writer of the article in the last *Quarterly Review*, in a note on the passage we have quoted, made the following significant remark:—"As the child was not what the context may suggest, and has nothing to do with the story, this paragraph is to the last degree wanton and cruel, as every one who knows what that child was must feel."

What that child was the book to which Dr. Charles Mackay has lent his name professes to reveal. Incidentally it also undertakes to show that Lady Byron's accusation against her husband was unfounded, and to explain how that accusation came to be made. We may warn our readers at the start, 1st, that, supposing the narrative to be authentic, it proves nothing as to the truth or untruth of the charge in controversy, though it opens some curious conjectures; and, 2d, that no evidence is offered of its authenticity, while several circumstances connected with the publication are suspicious. Dr. Mackay informs us that he received the autobiography from "a friend," among whose papers it had lain unheeded for 26 years. He does not say who his friend is; he does not distinctly inform us where his friend obtained the MS. For the present, he says, we must be content to know that the friend is a Mr. S——, and that he came into possession of the papers while he was endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation between Lady Byron and the unfortunate person whose story they relate. This is about as unsatisfactory as anything could well be; and we might reject the book at once were it not for one or two circumstances which indirectly and imperfectly vouch for it. It is clear, for instance, both from Mrs. Stowe's account and the comment of the well-informed writer in the *Quarterly*, that there was a child of Mrs. Leigh's upon whom some sort of mystery rested; and in the narrative here presented correspondence is mentioned or quoted with various members of the Byron family and other well-known persons—correspondence which would be at once repudiated if the story were a mere book-maker's fraud. Passing over the shameful language which the editor permits himself to use towards Mrs. Stowe in the introductory chapter; the calumnious and utterly uncalled for remarks about American "nigger-worshippers," ultra-Republicans, and grim Puritans, who plotted to destroy the Union as a means of getting rid of slavery; and the unprofitable resume of the whole Byron controversy which fills nearly a third of the liberally padded book, we come to the history of Medora Leigh, the fourth daughter of Lord Byron's sister.

In the summer of 1843, twenty-seven years after the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, and nineteen years after the poet's death, Medora Leigh, then twenty-eight years of age, came from Paris to London, accompanied by her child, a daughter of nine or ten. She is described as good-looking, lively, and agreeable, but in bad health and without money. Her expenses in traveling had been defrayed by a retired English officer, Captain de B—— (another anonymous witness), whose acquaintance she had made at Hyeres, in the South of France, where she lived for some time before going to Paris. He found her destitute in the French capital; he heard her story; he learned from her lips that she was the daughter of Mrs. Leigh by Lord Byron, and until recently had been treated with great kindness and liberality by Lady Byron; and he urged her to go to London and plead her cause in person with her rich and powerful relatives, helping her out of his slender purse, and even supporting her for some time after his arrival in England. In London she had an interview with Dr. Mackay's Mr. S——, one of the partners in a law firm with which Captain de B—— had dealings. She wrote out the painful story of her life, and convinced him of the truth of her assertions. He had several interviews with Lady Byron's legal advisers, Dr. Lushington and Sir George Stephen, with a view of bringing about a reconciliation. He failed in that; he failed, also, in an effort to induce the family to refund what Captain de B—— had advanced. But before we pursue this part of the history any further, it will be convenient to disregard Dr. Mackay's order of narrative, and look at the extraordinary autobiography which this handsome woman of twenty-eight laid before her counsel:—

"I am the fourth child of a family of seven. My eldest sister, Georgiana, married Mr. Henry Trevanion, a distant cousin, in 1826, when I was eleven years old. The marriage, which had met the approbation of no one except my mother, did not turn out very happily, owing to the smallness of fortune and the uneven temper of both parties. I was frequently called in to keep them company, and in March, 1829 (after they had been married three years), it was decided that I should accompany them to a country-house which had been placed at their disposal by my aunt Annabella, Lady Byron, during the time of my sister's approaching confinement. The house was in the neighborhood of Canterbury. * * *

"My sister's illness, before her confinement, was the occasion of my being left much alone with Mr. Trevanion. Indeed, I found myself thrown entirely upon him for society. I was with him both in doors and out, by day and by night, and was frequently sent by my sister into his bed-room on errands, after every one else in the house had retired to rest. Some months passed in this manner, during which Mr. Trevanion took advantage of my youth and weakness, and effected my ruin, and I found myself likely to become a mother, by one I had ever disliked. Mr. Trevanion, when made aware of my position, implored me to tell Georgiana the truth, and throw him and myself upon her mercy. I did so. My misery and my repentance appeared to move her much; and she blamed herself for having thrown me so much in Henry's (Mr. Trevanion's) way. I was but fifteen years of age at this time—in the year 1830."

Mr. and Mrs. Trevanion carried the unfortunate girl to Calais, and there she was prematurely delivered of a child, which was left in charge of a medical man, and died at the age of three months. She went back to her mother's house, concealing what had happened, and there Trevanion seduced her again. Mrs. Leigh was now taken into her confidence, and treated her with great kindness. Mrs. Trevanion was also informed, and took her sister off to the country, where, three months afterwards, that is, in June, 1831, she was surprised by a visit from Colonel Leigh. Georgiana and Trevanion had informed her that Colonel Leigh *was not her father*, but she did not believe them, and Mr. Leigh himself was so far from suspecting anything of the kind that he showed more affection for Medora than for any of the other children of the family. Ignorant of her shame, but alarmed perhaps at some of the manifestations of a "wayward nature" and "strange, abnormal propensities," to which Mrs. Stowe refers, he took her to London, and placed her in a private lunatic asylum, where she remained about a month. There Trevanion found means to communicate with her and arrange her escape:—

"One day the lady to whose care I had been intrusted told me that if I liked to walk out of the house nobody would stop me, and showed me how to remove the chains affixed to the door. I did not hesitate in my choice between two evils, but at once put on my bonnet, followed her instructions, and found Trevanion outside waiting to receive me. We left the street with all possible haste and secrecy, which we might have spared ourselves, as nobody attempted to follow us. We made our way to the continent, and for two years after this time lived together as man and wife on the coast of Normandy, under the assumed name of Monsieur and Madame Aubin."

This elopement, Medora says, was connived at by her sister, who wanted to get rid of her husband (and no wonder), and did in fact apply for a divorce, but it was not granted. We pass over the life of the guilty pair in France. There the daughter Marie, whom we have already mentioned, was born—the only solace of the wretched existence of this thrice unfortunate child of sin. She corresponded with her mother, who sent her what little money she could spare—but the Leighs were always in pecuniary embarrassment. Other relatives did something for her, and in 1838 she left her paramour—if that name could be applied to a man she never loved—and went to a neighboring town. At last, in 1840, she received an affectionate letter from Lady Byron, with offers of assistance and protection, and an invitation to go with her to Paris. She accepted the offers with joy. What followed she must tell in her own words:—

"At Fontainebleau, where she was detained by illness, Lady Byron informed me of the cause of the deep interest she felt, and must ever feel, for me. Her husband had been my father. She implored and sought my affection by every means, and almost exacted my confidence to the most unlimited extent. I was willing and anxious, in any and every way I could, to prove both my gratitude and the desire I so sincerely felt to repay by my affection and devotion any pain she might have felt for circumstances connected with my birth and her separation from Lord Byron. Her only wish, she said, was to provide for me, according to Lord Byron's intentions respecting me, and according to my rank in life. She evinced much anxiety for my health and comfort, expressed indignation for all I had suffered, spoke of the comfort I would be to her, and of the necessity that I should be a devoted child to her."

She went with Lady Byron to England. She was treated by her, and by Lord and Lady Lovelace, with the greatest kindness. I was taught, she says, to regard Ada as my sister. For a while it seems as if her life must have been smooth and happy. But disagreements followed with her protectress, in which, though Medora lays the blame upon Lady Byron's temper, it is not difficult to perceive from the Autobiography traces of the wild and ungovernable nature of which evidence enough has already been shown, and something perhaps of the suspiciousness which is so characteristic of insanity. There was a law-suit for the possession of a deed of appointment executed by Mrs. Leigh and Lady Byron, by which the sum of £3000 was to be paid Medora after the death of those ladies; and this suit apparently was the main cause of the trouble. At any rate it was arranged that Medora should go with her daughter to Hyeres, accompanied by a maid and valet (husband and wife), to whom Lady Byron intrusted the disbursement of the sums she allowed for her niece's maintenance.

Here the autobiography becomes obscure; in some places unintelligible; in some irrational; filled with details about money-dealings, complaints of the maid and valet whom the writer believes to have been Lady Byron's spies, and angry allusions to Lady Byron, Mrs. Leigh, and Mrs. Trevanion. The editor informs us that this latter part of the manuscript is not in the handwriting of Miss Leigh, but was apparently dictated to an amanuensis of very imperfect education. We learn from it, however, that she offended Lady Byron very deeply by removing to Paris, but her ladyship afterwards offered to settle upon her £300 a year on certain conditions, which were not accepted. The deed of appointment and a box of other important papers had been left in Lady Byron's hads. Medora Leigh sent the maid to get them, purposing to raise money by selling her reversionary interest in the deed. Lady Byron, however, refused to deliver them except to Medora in person. Here Captain de B—— appears upon the scene; Miss Leigh goes to London, and the autobiography closes.

What finally became of the papers is not shown. When the French maid left the house, the box disappeared, and it was supposed that she had stolen it—not for her mistress, with whom she had quarrelled; but to be used in extorting money from the Byron family. At any rate, we find her husband the valet soon afterwards making a demand of some kind of Lady Byron, and threatening to publish the story of Medora Leigh to all the world. Yet in the negotiations between Mr. S—— and Lady Byron's representatives, to which we now return, the principal condition exacted of Miss Leigh was that she should surrender that deed to the custody of trustees, the money being intended not so much for her personal use as for the benefit of her child. It was also required that she should make a "written confession of her sincere contrition for her conduct to Lady Byron," and consent to return to her seclusion in France. On these terms Sir George Stephen writes that he is confident her friends will secure for her a comfortable and permanent home. "I personally know," continues Sir George, "the motive as well as the extent of the kindness that she has shown to Miss Leigh, and there are very few, certainly not more than three, who know it as well. She has deserved all that is grateful and all that is respectful at Miss Leigh's hands; and, therefore, till her feelings are consulted and satisfied, so far as under the present unfortunate circumstances they can be, I will never approach her, or any of her family, as an intercessor for further assistance." To the second and third stipulations Miss Leigh made no objection; but she was obstinate about the deed, and so negotiations were broken off. Meanwhile she had written to several of her relatives, most of whom took no notice of her letters. She sent to her kinsman the Duke of Leeds, an abstract of her autobiography (it is given in the book), and received no answer. She went to her mother's house, and was denied admission. She wrote to her, and the letter was not acknowledged. Thereafter the unfortunate woman seems to have passed out of the knowledge of the mysterious Mr. S—— from whom we have all these particulars; but if Mrs. Stowe's account is correct she must have made her peace with Lady Byron at last. Mr. S—— writes under date of September 24, 1860:—"I ascertained that the so-called 'secret' was known to very many persons besides Dr. Lushington and Sir George Stephen, and I do not know how to reconcile this fact with the 'dignified and magnanimous silence' claimed as a merit for Lady Byron; for if she did not impart the knowledge, who else can have done so?" This agrees with the statements of Mr. John Robertson, of Brighton, and the Rev. Francis Trench, whose letters some time ago in the London papers represent Lady Byron as distributing her confidences on this subject during the latter part of her life to a great number of her relatives and friends.

The Autobiography of Medora Leigh, judged entirely by itself, would probably impress most people as the production of a disordered brain; but it should be remembered that in none of the letters here printed, in which the affairs of the poor woman are discussed by Dr. Lushington, Sir George Stephen, and Mr. S——, is there any hint that she was considered insane, or that any of her representations were false. If Mr. S—— and Captain de B—— had ignorantly espoused the cause of a crazy woman, it is inconceivable that the representatives of the Byron family should not have informed them at once of the character of the client. It must be remembered, however, on the other hand, that while there can be no doubt (if these documents are genuine) that Medora Leigh was the child of Byron's sister, there is no proof that she was Byron's daughter, nor indeed any proof that she was not the legitimate offspring of Colonel Leigh. In the negotiations for her relief the question of her paternity does not seem to have been raised, although the story of incest was known to Dr. Lushington, Sir George Stephen, and many others, and was probably the subject of conversation with Mr. S——.

So far this strange, repulsive book, with its devil's own history of infamy, is a strong confirmation of Mrs. Stowe, but after all what does it prove? Only that Lady Byron told to many persons, at least as early as 1843, the same story which she told to Mrs. Stowe in 1856; that there

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WITCHCRAFT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A recent trial for witchcraft—or, at least, fraudulent fortune-telling—suggests the unpleasant reflection that the belief in witches still exists to a very considerable extent in England. We do not, it is true, hear of it much in the busy towns; because there is not so much gossiping rumor in them as in country places, and because the people, with all their shortcomings, are a little less ignorant. Nevertheless, the ignorance still displayed in the nineteenth century may well occasion surprise, and suggest inquiries concerning that said schoolmaster who is declared to be "abroad." In London, the credulity is chiefly among servant-girls, who give their sixpences to fortune-tellers for information on certain important questions about "dark men," "fair men," and the like. The line of division between fortune-telling and witchcraft being a very slight one, we need not be surprised that the credulous often step over this boundary, and commit themselves to the most gross and absurd impositions.

In a case tried in Stafford in 1823, one Sarah Roxborough was charged with the following piece of roguery. She announced to a tradesman's wife at Hanley, that she could "rule the planets, restore stolen goods, and get in bad debts." On one particular day the wise woman appeared at the tradetman's house and began her professional incantations. She desired the wife to have a fire kindled in an upper room; to obtain from her husband twenty-five one-pound notes; to place the notes in her bosom, and to let them remain there till 9 o'clock in the evening. The credulous wife did as she was directed. The woman Roxborough came again later in the day, went upstairs, and sent the wife down for some pins and some of her husband's hair. She then asked for the notes, saying she could not get on without them. The wife hesitated a little, but at length gave them. Sarah, after putting a little of the husband's hair into each note, and folding them up, made a small bundle of them, which she put on a chair. The wife, having some misgivings, wanted the notes returned; but the deceiver declared the charm would fail unless the notes remained a few minutes in the chair. Sarah then told her silly dupe to stand in the middle of the room, throw pins into the fire, and watch till they were consumed. While this was doing, the knavish woman watched for an opportunity to take up the roll of notes, and deposit in its place a small paper parcel of similar size and appearance. This, however, was not so adroitly done as to escape the notice of the wife; suspicion was aroused, the husband was called up-stairs, the impostor was searched, given into custody, tried, and imprisoned. The cheat was of the most vulgar kind, but it sufficed to show the intense credulity of the person duped.

No longer ago than 1857, a trial at the Stafford Assizes exhibited a farmer and his wife in such a light as would appear almost incredible, were it not that the narrative came from their own lips. The farmer, Thomas Charlesworth, lived at Rugby. He married in 1856, against his mother's wish; she quitted his roof, and gave him a mysterious caution not to make cheese, as it would be sure to crumble to pieces. This warning seemed to imply that the young wife would bewitch the dairy; but the farmer's evidence did not tend to show what he himself believed in this matter. Very shortly, everything seemed to go wrong: the cheese would not turn out properly; the farmer, his wife, and the dairymaid became unwell. In this predicament he sought the advice of a neighboring toll-gate keeper, who suggested that he should apply to a "wise man" named James Tunnicliff. The farmer and his wife started off, visited the wise man, told their story, and obtained a promise that he would come to the farm on the following day. He did come. His report startled the poor farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth, the maid, all the horses, all the cows, the farm, and the cheese vat, were pronounced to be bewitched. A regular tariff was named for the disenchantment—five shillings for each human being, five shillings for each horse, three-and-sixpence each cow, five shillings for the cheese vat, etc.—until the poor dupe had paid as much as seven pounds. No good result followed: the cheese was no better than before; and the inmates of the farm were (or fancied themselves to be) very much out of condition. They believed they heard at night strange noises, the bellowing of cattle, and the howling of dogs. Tunnicliff now asserted that the whole commotion was due to the influence of Charlesworth's mother over certain wizards living at Longton, Burton-on-Trent, and Derby; and that to counteract this baneful influence a large outlay of money would be needed. The farmer gave him an additional sum of thirty pounds. Still there was no improvement. And now occurred the strangest proof of deception on the one hand, and credulity on the other. The farmer took the knave Tunnicliff into his house, and allowed him to live there eleven months! The rogue lived an easy life, and fed on the best that the farm afforded. Sometimes he would make crosses on all the doors with witch hazel; and sometimes he would burn blue lights, to overcome the powers of the evil one. The farmer deposed in evidence that one night he was taken ill; that he heard a sound like that of a carriage in the yard, and another like a rush of wind through a passage; that the house-dog entered the room, followed by "the shape of another dog all on fire;" that after the farmer had said the Lord's Prayer the fiery dog disappeared, but the house-dog stayed, with his tongue hanging out and his paws hanging down. The mistress and the maid had both of them something to say concerning this fiery dog. After this extraordinary hallucination had continued nearly a year, even the obtuse mind of the farmer began to open to the possibility that the wise man had been making a dupe of him. He consulted a lawyer, and the lawyer collected evidence sufficient to bring upon Tunnicliff a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor, "for obtaining money under false pretenses." But the evidence was not sufficient to show how far, or in what way, he had produced the appearances and the noises which had so much assisted to keep up the cheat.

The obstinate milk of a cow was the primary cause of this absurd exhibition of ignorance; and such an event has not unfrequently led to applications to fortune-tellers and wise men. Early in the present century there was a case in point, ludicrous in its commencement, but tragical at its close. A cow belonging to a tailor ceased to yield milk, and the tailor's wife believed that the nimal was bewitched. She assembled twelve women at her house and got them all to solemnly bless the cow; but still no milk came. She then applied to one Mary Butters, a fortune-teller. This woman advised that the tailor and another man should go to the cow-house, turn their waistcoats inside out, and stand by the head of the cow till the milk came. The two simpletons did as they were directed, and remained in the cow-house many hours; but as the cow continued as dry as ever they returned to the house. Finding doors and windows closed, and observing a strange silence everywhere, they forced an entrance, and saw within the house the tailor's wife, her son, and an old woman, all lying dead, together with Mary Butters in a very exhausted state. In this case there is reason to believe that the witch, or fortune-teller, was to a certain degree sincere in her witchery; she had shut herself up in the house with the three other persons, had closed every crevice, and put a pot on the fire containing pins, needles, crooked nails, a little milk, and (it is supposed) a little sulphur. The fumes had suffocated her wretched companions, and had nearly made an end of herself too.

An inquiry that came before the Bethnal-green Police Court, in 1856, exhibited the metropolis in nearly as unfavorable a light as the country districts. The wife of a coppersmith, suffering under illness and anxiety, was told by some of her neighbors that she had a "spell" upon her, and was recommended to go to a "wise woman" named Sarah M'Donald; seeing that a medical man had failed to cure her. The wise woman told her that "some person was doing her an injury," and that the remedy would be the burning of ten powders. The dupe purchased the powders, at sixpence each, of M'Donald, who threw them into the fire, where they "cracked, and burned, and blazed, and bounced." The wise woman muttered some words, which were supposed to be part of a charm or incantation. The silly wife repeated these visits seven or eight times, always unknown to her husband. It came out in the course of the investigation that the magic powder was only common salt; that, even then, the dupes (for the woman's daughter had also fallen into the snare) believed that the wise woman could "remove the spell" if she chose: indeed, the complaint before the magistrate was, not that she had done wrong, but that she *would* not do what she *could*. The credulity was rendered the more strange by the fact that the tradesman's wife belonged to a good family, moving in a circle of society where the witch theory is not usually countenanced.

In 1825 a curious proof was afforded of the popular belief in a "sink-or-swim" method of detecting a wizard. At Wickham Keith, in Suffolk, there dwelt one Isaac Stebbing, a small, spare, elderly man; he was a huckster, or dealer in small cheap wares. Near him dwelt a thatcher, whose wife became more and more silly as she advanced in years; while another neighbor, a farmer, also showed signs of mental weakness. The gossips of the village deeming it strange that there should be two silly persons among them, took refuge in the theory of witchcraft or necromancy, and sought about for some one who had done the mischief. The poor huckster was fixed upon. One cottager asserted that while using the frying-pan one evening, Isaac Stebbing was seen to dance up to the door. This, it seems, is one of the tests of wizard tactics; but Stebbing stoutly denied having done anything of the kind. Thereupon rose a charge that he had once called upon a neighbor with mackerel for sale, at 4 o'clock in the morning, before the family were up—another proof of black magic; he admitted having called at the hour named, but only as a dealer, and denied all complicity with wizards. Not yet satisfied, the villagers ascertained from a cobbler that one day his wax would neither melt nor work properly, and that Isaac Stebbing passed his door at the very instant when this occurred, a sure proof (in the cobbler's estimation) that the huckster had bewitched the wax. The villagers, having their minds preoccupied with the belief that Stebbing was a wizard, did not like to be baffled, and proposed that the sink-or-swim test should be applied. The poor fellow consented. There was a large pond called the Grunner, on Wickham-green, and around this pond, on a certain day, a strong muster of villagers assembled. Four men were appointed to walk into the water with Isaac, and the parish constable attended to keeping the peace. Stebbing, wearing only his coat and breeches, walked into the pond, attended by the four men, and when they had waded about breast high, they lifted him up and laid him flat on his back on the surface of the water. Now it is known to bathers that when the lungs are moderately inflated, the human body weighs a little less than an equal bulk of water; and that a person can at such a time float on the surface, provided he keeps perfectly still. Whether the huckster was aware of this is not recorded; but he did float—rather to the disappointment of the wizard hunters. They called out, "Give him another!" and again did he remain so quiet as to float when placed on the surface of the water. Not yet satisfied, they cried out, "Try him again; dip him under the water!" and under he went, head down and heels up; but speedily recovering himself, he floated as before. The old man was more dead than alive when he had borne these repeated duckings for three quarters of an hour, and he hoped that his neighbors would be satisfied with the result. But they were not; they wished their wizard theory to be justified, even if the poor fellow's life had been sacrificed as a consequence. It was gravely proposed that "another man of his age and size ought to be made to swim with him." What this meant, we are not told; but they had probably begun to suspect the nature of his floating power. One Tom Wilden, of Hacton parish, was selected as the second man; and on the next following Saturday, nearly all the inhabitants of both villages assembled around the pond. By this time, however, the clergyman and church-wardens had heard of the affair, and forbade the further prosecution of the monstrous ordeal.

Do the last two or three years afford any indication that these degrading displays of ignorance have vanished from among us? At Stratford-on-Avon, in October, 1867, a whole family were smitten with a belief (so astonishing as to be itself almost unbelievable) that hideous headless men and woman were in the habit of coming down the chimneys during the night, pinching the inmates of the house, making horrible noises, and even turning the people out of their beds. A theory sprang up in the family that they were all bewitched by a neighbor, Jane Ward, and that the shedding of some of Jane's blood would be necessary to the removal of the spell. The father forthwith gave poor Jane a gash in the cheek with a knife, whereupon the family obtained, as they declared, peaceful nights. But a trial at the Warwick Assizes taught the deluded man that his peculiar mode of getting rid of witches was not exactly in accordance with the laws of England.

Again. At Newbury, in Berks, in February, 1868—last year—one Isaac Rivers having lost his watch, applied to a "cunning woman," named Maria Giles, to help him in his troubles. She received half a crown as payment for allowing him to look into a glass something like those used in bird-cages, in which he was to see the face of the man who had possession of the watch. The noodle fancied he "saw whiskers," but no face. A few days afterwards he gave her nine shillings and sixpence, wherewith to buy some "doctors' stuff," which was to assist in the search. A second time did he give her a similar sum of nine shillings and sixpence, for a similar purpose; but he saw neither doctors' stuff nor watch. On a fourth occasion the simpleton gave her twenty-five shillings (unless the watch were a gold one, he must have about paid its full value by this time), and he was bidden to remain indoors until, at midnight, Maria should bring him the man who possessed the watch. The simplicity with which he afterwards assured a magistrate that he did wait indoors, and that the people did *not* come with the watch, was something to marvel at.

At Cuckfield, in October, 1868, a married woman, being ill, applied to a "cunning man" to ascertain whether she was bewitched. A midnight meeting, a book of necromancy, a pair of tongs, some new pins, and a great deal of ceremonial ejaculation and jargon, somehow failed either to bring the witch to light or to cure the illness.

In November, 1868, at Tunbridge Wells, a woman, jealous of her husband, applied to a fortune-teller to reveal whether there were grounds for her jealousy. A bargain was made, that, for one shilling to buy doctors' stuff, the fortune-teller should bewitch a certain other woman that was supposed to have led the husband astray, and should give her "excruciating pain." Somehow or other, the wife herself was in great pain that same night, and then indicted the fortune-teller for having bewitched the wrong person. At Maidstone Assizes the charge settled down into the more definite one of obtaining a shilling under false pretenses.

Enough newspaper readers may remember still more recent instances of the same kind.—*From All the Year Round.*

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

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The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular station Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), fo Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·25 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 8·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 23 6m No. 949 N. SECOND Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 837 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1357

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES No. 1120 CHESNUT Street. 13wfmf

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristel, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6·35, 7¼, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·20, 4¼, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¼, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7¾, 8·10, 9·20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¼ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¼ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·40 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·25, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
2·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 128 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. 1 28 ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, January 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange:—
THIRTEENTH (south), No. 111, modern brick dwelling.
WEST DE LANCY PLACE, No. 2017, modern residence.
TENTH and CHANT, S. E. corner, store and dwellings.
DOCK, No. 234, valuable business stand.
MORTGAGE for $800.
BROWN, N. E. corner of Burns, store and dwelling.
STOCKS AND LOANS.
$50,000 Pennsylvania Canal Company, 6 per cent. loan.
5 shares Academy of Music.
40 shares Empire Transportation Company.
40 shares National Life Insurance Company of the U. S.
Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre.
100 shares Schuylkill Navigation (common).
Catalogues now ready. 12 31 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 639 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, ELEGANT SIDEBOARD, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME CARPETS, FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 639 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large and excellent assortment of household furniture. 11 3 3t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 606 MARKET Street.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION Commission Sales Rooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.
Particular attention paid to out-door sales at moderate rates. [12 29

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1116 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11¼

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL:

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALLZ. 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER OVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29½ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE

"CATCH-WORD"

LEDGER INDEX.

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Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

12 23 thatu3m PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXTENSION OF THE CITY.

The Progress of Building Improvements Since 1856.

The following table shows the number of dwellings for the erection of which permits were issued, in each year since 1856:—

Years.	Four Story.	Three Story.	Two Story.	One Story.	Total No. of Dwellings.
1856	36	1328	274	7	1633
1857	58	937	306	4	1305
1858	52	945	345	5	1347
1859	4	1134	472	9	1657
1860	28	1406	711	3	2148
1861	35	926	554	20	1535
1862	49	1223	826	56	2154
1863	28	1286	1088	63	2465
1864	27	658	445	41	1166
1865	38	723	618	34	1413
1866	17	1159	730	7	1913
1867	19	1923	1169	..	3111
1868	71	2358	1663	..	4092
1869	88	2591	2199	..	4878

The number of buildings of different kinds for which permits were issued during the same period is shown in the following table:—

Years.	Dwellings.	Stores.	Factories.	Foundries.	All others.	Total.	Additions, etc.
1856	1633	118	29	4	242	2026	610
1857	1305	91	23	5	234	1657	550
1858	1347	80	30	1	213	1671	498
1859	1657	55	47	5	291	2055	570
1860	2148	43	31	1	249	2472	588
1861	1535	18	9	....	111	1673	204
1862	2154	43	37	4	173	2410	191
1863	2462	34	57	6	283	2795	255
1864	1163	53	62	11	318	1598	536
1865	1413	48	94	2	466	2023	746
1866	1013	91	88	9	470	2671	730
1867	3111	120	58	6	582	3877	1287
1868	4092	110	34	6	550	4792	1209
1869	4878	115	39	6	474	5503	1182

The Buildings of the Past Year.

The number of permits issued during each of the past twelve months for the erection of the different characters of dwelling-houses and other buildings was as follows:—

Months.	Dwellings. Four Story.	Three Story.	Two Story.	Total.	Other Buildings.	Grand Total.
Jan.	..	36	63	99	14	113
Feb.	..	139	103	242	39	281
March	13	298	130	441	73	514
April	15	398	252	665	62	728
May	20	305	327	652	94	746
June	5	304	234	543	53	596
July	15	250	256	521	45	566
August	2	161	194	357	60	417
Sept.	2	230	227	459	58	517
October	5	178	246	429	54	483
Nov.	3	169	138	310	41	351
Dec.	8	123	29	160	31	191
Totals	88	2591	2199	4878	625	5503

In the following table is given a comparison between the years 1869 and 1868, the number of permits for alterations and additions being added:—

Months.	Dwellings. 1869.	Dwellings. 1868.	All others. 1869.	All others. 1868.	Totals. 1869.	Totals. 1868.	Additions, etc. 1869.	Additions, etc. 1868.
January	99	22	14	9	113	31	38	19
February	242	35	39	9	281	44	77	46
March	441	302	73	85	514	387	128	127
April	665	554	63	91	728	645	154	161
May	652	537	94	69	746	606	140	144
June	543	668	53	58	596	726	112	148
July	521	476	45	57	566	533	109	116
August	357	482	60	103	417	585	119	98
September	459	395	58	69	517	464	93	105
October	429	346	54	71	483	417	117	93
November	310	256	41	63	351	289	69	71
December	160	49	31	16	191	65	35	81
Totals	4878	4092	625	700	5503	4792	1182	1209

(Several of the papers have already published statements similar to the above, but they were necessarily incorrect, as the books of the office of Building Inspectors were not balanced for December until noon to-day.)

THE COUNTY PRISON.—In the following table is given the number of persons, distinguished by sex and color, who were committed to the County Prison during each month of the year 1869, together with the total number of discharges during the same period:—

Months.	Whites. Males.	Whites. Fem's.	Blacks. Males.	Blacks. Fem's.	Total of Committals.	No. of Discharges.
Jan.	1069	292	90	31	1482	1430
Feb.	1072	351	102	32	1550	1553
March	1209	358	91	43	1701	1750
April	1153	346	70	35	1604	1630
May	788	328	77	37	1230	1218
June	862	340	111	60	1373	1335
July	1049	444	153	81	1721	1734
August	1082	451	140	65	1688	1661
Sep.	949	404	157	50	1560	1601
Oct.	808	300	100	44	1252	1222
Nov.	1144	319	99	58	1620	1535
Dec.	1099	287	93	38	1517	1540
Total	12,228	4220	1283	574	18,305	18,259

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROL.

Meeting of the New Board of School Controllers—Its Organization—Address by M. Hall Stanton, the New President.

The Board of School Control met in the usual place of meeting this morning at 10 o'clock. The certificates of newly appointed members were read, and the members sworn in. Mr. M. Hall Stanton was elected President by acclamation. Mr. Stanton, on taking the chair, delivered the following short address:—

"I have nothing but words of gratitude, gentlemen of the Board of Control, to offer you in return for the very handsome compliment which you have just conferred upon me. In administering the responsible duties of this chair, I know, gentlemen, that I shall want, and I feel that I shall receive your kind counsel and co-operation.

"It was this consideration alone, and no other, that influenced me in yielding, much against my own personal inclination or desire, to the repeated solicitations of my friends to serve the Board as its presiding officer.

"During the past two years I know that we have accomplished much, and doubtless much remains to be done, perhaps something to be undone. Be that as it may, I accept the position which you in your kindness have assigned me, fully conscious of its cares and its responsibilities. I accept it with an abiding faith in the united wisdom of this board, whose duty it is, and whose ambition I am sure it will be, to see to it that the public-school system of Philadelphia shall continue to be in the future what it has been in the past—the glory and pride of our fair city.

"I accept the position, gentlemen of the Board of Control, with renewed expression of my thanks for this mark of your esteem and confidence, and with an earnest desire to administer the duties now devolving upon me faithfully, conscientiously, and with an eye single only to the great and important educational interest committed to our common care."

Mr. Henry W. Halliwell was re-elected Secretary and Mr. James Dick, Assistant.

Mr. William S. Ruff, Messenger; Lewis H. Esler, Superintendent of Buildings, and the clerks in the office were also re-elected for the following year.

The board then adjourned.

A CORRECTION.—We are requested by Messrs. Wiler & Pollock, No. 49 North Eighth street, whose store was robbed some days since, to say that the account which appeared of it in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH was not altogether correct. The loss was over $1000, instead of $600, and the entrance by the burglars was effected early in the evening, and before the private watchman of the block had come on duty, and therefore it was through no remissness on his part that the robbers successfully perpetrated their crime. The clasp on the inside of the sash was also properly secured, and the iron bars were deemed strong enough to resist the attacks of the most determined "cracksman." Our information was derived from one of the detectives engaged in working up the case, but we nevertheless give with pleasure Messrs. Wiler & Pollock's version of the affair.

WE ARE GLAD to inform our readers of a chance which will be afforded them of listening to an address by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, who will speak in Concert Hall next Monday evening, the 10th instant, at a meeting to be held in aid of the Newsboys' Home, an institution which calls for the sympathy and substantial support of our citizens. Distinguished speakers from New York and other cities will also address the meeting, and we do not doubt that they will have a large and interested audience.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—The late stabbing affray in the First ward, the particulars of which will be found in another column, has resulted in a homicide. The man Force died this morning at 4 o'clock. The Coroner was immediately notified, and will to-day make a *post-mortem* examination, after which the inquest will be held.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1869, there were in the port of Philadelphia 59 sea-going vessels, as follows:—7 steamships, 7 ships, 12 barques, 11 brigs, and 22 schooners.

STANTON.

The Death of the Great War Minister—A Meeting of the Philadelphia Bar and its Action Thereon.

In pursuance of a notice published immediately after the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, a meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar was held, commencing at noon to-day, in the Supreme Court room, which was crowded with the most prominent lawyers of the city, all the judges being present.

Justice Read, of the Supreme Court, opened the proceedings by saying:—A great man, and a great lawyer, with all the elements of a great judge, has, by the will of the Almighty, been taken from us, and his fellow-members of the Bar of Pennsylvania are called together to-day to express their deep regrets for his loss, and to do honor to his memory.

Having read the call, which was to the Bar of the State, he proposed that Chief Justice Thompson be called to preside, which met the approval of all present, and the Chief Justice accordingly took the chair and said:—

ADDRESS BY CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON.

Gentlemen of the Bar—It is scarcely necessary that I should refer to the purpose and object of the call on you to assemble, and your appearance here in such large numbers on this occasion. You are aware that it is to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of a deceased brother in the profession, and one who, with marked ability, often appeared to prosecute this profession in the halls of the Supreme Court in this city, and much more often in that of the court in the Western District. Edwin M. Stanton, our departed brother, was a distinguished lawyer—distinguished alike for sound ness of head, sagacity, judgment, legal learning, and untiring industry. Without genius—in the sense in which we apply the term to gifted orators, poets, or painters—he had the genius of common sense, and the genius of perseverance, which carried him in legal contests over formidable barriers to successful results, which could not have been achieved by less powerful minds, or by mere brilliancy of effort. His were solid talents.

I knew him well, and had experience of his activity in actual contact with him at the bar. He was ever to me courteous and kind, always maintaining a proper and due regard to the dignity and proprieties of his profession. There was much about him as a lawyer, and it is of him in this character I speak, that might be profitably imitated by every practitioner, old and young. He studied every case he took thoroughly, upon the law and the facts. No man that I have ever known excelled him in that particular. He spread out his case before himself as a general would his maps, and made himself perfectly master of the strong as well as weak points of his position. The former he used with great power to assail, and the latter he defended with consummate skill. No wonder he was very successful, and he had a large practice in important cases. The frequency and the aggregate of his successes may perhaps, to some extent, have resulted from an avoidance of what Junius uncharitably attributes as general to the profession, that it is supported by the "indiscriminate maintenance of right and wrong." I doubt not at all that his thorough examination of every case saved him from many defeats by a consequent refusal to engage in cases which his own judgment did not clearly regard as maintainable. He was intensely loyal to his clients, and when that relation was once assumed, he made the case of the client his own; "one and indivisible," he never faltered or flagged in maintaining it. That such qualities and talents should in time raise him to the highest positions and honors of his profession, is not to be wondered at. It was a natural result. He rose to the distinguished position of Attorney-General of the United States, and at last to the Supreme Bench itself. High honors, these! The last was but a point, however, a *period* at the end of the last paragraph of life. But he is done with life and its cares forever, and his sudden demise is at once a lesson and a warning. A lesson that earthly powers and positions avail nothing against the inevitable law of mortality of our natures; and a warning to be prepared for the change, for we know not the day nor the hour it may come.

The Officers of the Meeting.

Chief Justice Thompson then moved the selection of the following gentlemen as additional officers of the meeting, who were unanimously chosen:—

Vice Presidents—Hon Robert C. Grier, Hon. John Cadwalader, Hon. Joseph Allison, Hon. Henry G. Long, Hon. James P. Sterret, Hon. Henry Chapman, Hon. John J. Pearson, Hon. William Butler, Hon. Robert G. White, Hon. John N. Conyngham.

Secretaries—Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. William M. Meredith, Eli K. Price, Esq., David Paul Brown, Esq., William L. Hirst, Esq., Theodore Cuyler, Esq., James Veech, Esq., Joshua Comly, Esq., George Shiras, Esq., William H. Jessup, Esq., Hon. John C. Knukle, Esq.

Address by Hon. William M. Meredith.

Hon. William M. Meredith arose and spoke of the lamented dead in feeling terms. He said he had been honored with a long personal intimacy with Mr. Stanton, and had the best of opportunities to observe his private character. His character as a public officer had been touched upon by the honorable president of this meeting, in the most proper language. But he would speak of him as a private man, among his friends and in the bosom of his happy, loving home. In this capacity was it he knew him best. He had upon this point heard many aspersions cast, but he would defend him and call upon the Chief of this high Court to support him when he said that the heart of Edwin M. Stanton was as firm and tender as that of a Douglas. He confessed to genuine sorrow at the death of so great a man; but he saw its near approach when Mr. Stanton was last in this city—for he never came here without honoring the speaker's home with a visit—and then, with a pang of regret, he felt that his constitution was broken and shattered, and would soon be added to the long list of our great dead.

Mr. Meredith then offered the following resolutions, which were read by Hon. Eli K. Price, and adopted by the meeting:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Bar of Pennsylvania has assembled to express, in appropriate form, the feelings of its members occasioned by the sudden demise of their brother, Edwin M. Stanton; it is therefore

Resolved, That whilst the American people are deploring the loss of this distinguished statesman, and offering tributes of affection to his memory, it is peculiarly the privilege of the members of the bar of Pennsylvania with whom he was for so many years of his life closely associated, to contribute their testimony to his great worth and pre-eminent virtues.

Resolved, That Mr. Stanton's great ability was exhibited in the post of Attorney-General of the United States during a period when the public safety demanded the services of the nation's wisest intellects. His earnest patriotism was illustrated by his career of self-sacrificing and zealous industry as Minister of War during the Rebellion; and his immaculate integrity was made manifest when, power and place being laid aside, his necessities compelled him to resume the arduous labors of his profession.

Resolved, That in the death of Edwin M Stanton we especially deplore the loss of his services upon the bench to which he had been so fittingly elevated, to expound the laws of a nation he had contributed so much to save.

Resolved, That, sharing in the general sorrow which afflicts the republic, we are proud to acknowledge the lustre shed by the deceased upon the profession of which he was an honored member.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in the irreparable loss which has deprived them of a fond father and husband.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of deceased, to the President of the United States, and to the Chief Justice of the United States.

Address of Attorney-General F. Carroll Brewster.

Hon. F. Carroll Brewster addressed the President, saying that it was with a feeling of melancholy pleasure that he undertook the solemn duty of paying a last tribute to the memory of Mr. Stanton. His professional career through its whole history, from his first appearance at the bar of the western portion of this State to his final triumph in mounting the Supreme Bench of the nation, afforded a lesson specially applicable to the young members of the bar, whom he was glad to see present here to-day. As to his public life, as an officer of the Government, though unfortunately among men there will always be political differences, yet all would agree that, though he disbursed one hundred millions of the country's wealth, not one stain had been left upon the bright shield of his reputation. And his great wisdom and integrity were shown in brightness in his administration of the office of Attorney-General, where with so much clearness and justice he expounded the laws of the nation in whose support he had been so active.

Address by Daniel Dougherty, Esq.

Daniel Dougherty, Esq., made the following address:—

I beg to be allowed to lay a garland on the grave of the great man. Though never enjoying any particular intimacy with Mr. Stanton, I yet can say I knew him well for eighteen years. Now that he has passed from earth, there rises in my memory three periods in his career, each distinct and vividly marked from the others. When I first met him he was in the glory of young manhood. He was among the leaders of the Bar of Pennsylvania, devoted to his profession, with no aspirations beyond it.

Political ambition was farthest from his thoughts. He came here to Philadelphia to attend the court of which you, venerated sir, are now the honored chief, and the profession must remember the splendid arguments he made before that, our supreme tribunal. I first heard him, I believe, in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Canal Commissioners, reported in 9th Harris. The announcement that Stanton was to speak crowded the court, and all were amply repaid for their presence.

The clearest and closest argument was clothed in sentences each round and perfect in itself. I have never heard a legal argument display more scholarly taste. While the Bench and the Bar listened with rapt attention to his learning and logic, the public present were captivated by his imposing presence, his impressive delivery, and the thoughts that breathed in the polished periods. Many believed that every word had been written out and committed to memory. Shortly afterwards I saw him in a celebrated trial where he exhibited equal ability before the jury.

Years passed away, and Stanton became a statesman. One of the highest seats in the Cabinet was tendered him—not through the tricks and management of scurvy politicians, by no act of his own—for his proud and lofty soul would not stoop to any indirection. He was called to the Department of War from the confidence reposed in his patriotism, integrity, and executive talents. From the day he entered on his duties his whole soul and brain were absorbed in his gigantic task, as herculean as ever fell to the lot of mortal. How he labored night and day through the weary years of the war the world can never know; for history will in vain endeavor to tell. To him more than to any single man we owe the triumph of our Government and the downfall of treason.

He it was who forged the thunderbolts our armies hurled against our foes, and which in the end scattered and shivered them as the lightning shivers where it strikes. His warmest friends cannot deny his faults, but they were the failings of an affirmative nature—a nature that scorned dissimulation. He has erred in his judgment, but this only showed he was a man. He was imperious and self-willed at times, but never to the lowly and poor. He was cold and impenetrable in the discharge of duty—but if he was cruel to individuals it was only to be kind to his country. He was austere in manner, yet I have seen him listen to the story of a poor mother pleading for her son, and the prayer was granted before the pleading ended. He rarely tasted the joys of social life, yet I have known him to unbend for an hour, and in his mirth as merry as a boy.

This one fact should wipe away all remembrance of his faults, and stand to his enduring honor—that while millions of dollars, ay, a thousand millions, passed through his hands he was pure in his office and died a poor man.

Once again I saw him. The war was over and he had ceased to be the Great Minister. He was a private citizen. The change in his station was less startling than in the man. He was to my eye a wreck, not even the shadow of his former self. His great work accomplished—the Rebellion subdued—his nature succumbed. I sighed to hear his sonorous voice sunk almost to a whisper, and feared that his mind had lost at least a part of its once mighty vigor.

He had literally worn himself out in the service of his country. The energy that had saved the republic dug the grave of the man. He died in what should have been his prime. If the nation be grateful—which may be doubted when those who serve her honestly and well die, leaving widows and orphans poor—she will at least ever cherish the memory of Edwin M. Stanton. Brilliant advocate! profound lawyer! illustrious statesman! pure patriot! indomitable man! hail and farewell.

Address of Ex-Judge Strong.

Hon. William Strong said he had hoped some of the numerous orators present would have said what he thought should be said on this occasion, thus relieving him of the painful necessity of making any remarks. He feared the great memories of Mr. Stanton's death might be lost, and therefore he would endeavor to recount them. What were the causes of Mr. Stanton's power? First, he thought, was his indomitable industry, his unfailing devotion to his profession, that jealous mistress, who required and repaid the most absolute devotion. Again, his firm resolution to carry out whatever measure he believed in his heart to be right and just. And in addition his most agreeable manner gave him a power with the Court and over his adversaries. These qualities and many others constituted the great man's power, which was so forcibly felt during his life, and the effects of which will ever remain a monument to his worth.

General Collis, by permission of the Chair, read an eloquent letter from S. A. Purviance, Esq., of Pittsburg, expressing his regret at being unable to attend this meeting.

Mr. Collier, of Steubenville, under whose father Mr. Stanton read law, and who was himself professionally and socially associated with him during his life, delivered a beautiful eulogium upon his character.

The committee appointed to convey intelligence of these proceedings to Mr. Stanton's family were Mr. Meredith, Attorney-General Brewster, Mr. Cuyler, Mr. Dougherty, and Mr. Flood.

The following supplemental resolution was offered and adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to publish in appropriate form the proceedings of this meeting.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
WILLIAM J. MCELROY,
SAMUEL C. PERKINS.

The meeting was then dissolved.

LANDIS IN LIMBO.

His Little Game Blocked by Mayor Fox—A Night in the Female Department.

Last night Chief John Kelley, of the Detective force, accompanied by Messrs. Cobb and Fletcher, paid a visit to Concordia Hall, Callowhill street, below Fifth, where the notorious S. M. Landis was holding forth to an audience composed principally of women. Mr. Fletcher ascended the stage, and presented Landis with an official document, signed by Mayor Fox, ordering his arrest upon the charge of issuing and selling obscene publications.

Mr. Fletcher at once took him into custody. In leaving he said to the audience, "Remain here; I will be back in a few moments." Chief Kelley at once contradicted this by stating that Landis was arrested on the warrant of the Mayor, and would not return for at least twenty-four hours. The great Landis was then conducted to the Central Station, and out of regard for his peculiar whim, was locked up in cell No. 1, the one usually occupied by female prisoners. This morning he was given a hearing before Alderman Kerr.

Special Officer Berneiser stated that he purchased of Landis, on the 29th ult., a book entitled "Sense and Nonsense upon all Topics Concerning Human Affairs," and one with an unsavory title. The "Key of Love" and the *Sharp shooter* were thrown in. Upon examination these books were found to be of an immoral character.

Landis waived a hearing, whereupon he was held in $600 bail to answer at court. For this act Mayor Fox deserves the thanks of the community. Whether Landis is a quack or not, it is asserted by many that his lectures, or harangues, have been productive of bad results.

THE DEATH OF ANDREW J. CATHERWOOD, ESQ., a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, occurred at his residence in Germantown late on Saturday night. He was the eldest son of the late Hugh Catherwood, Esq., and was born in November, 1821, being but forty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and for some years past had been in business at No. 110 North Second street. A few years ago he was elected a member of Select Council as a Democrat, but acted generally without regard to party lines. He was also at various times a director of several of our important railroads. At the meeting this morning of the Commercial Exchange Association, of which the deceased was a prominent member, appropriate resolutions of respect were adopted.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, President Kneass in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Samuel L. Smedley presented his certificate of election, was duly acknowledged as a member of the Board, and took his seat.

A petition for a sewer on Locust street, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Miller, Smedley, and Levering, who reported in favor of a three-feet sewer, as petitioned for. Agreed to.

The Board occupied the remainder of the morning's session in the consideration of plans for revising grades, etc.

THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—The delay to passenger trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad was caused by the high wind and the washing of the banks at each end of the Long Bridge at Bush river. Nothing of the kind was ever known before. The track, which had been filled out from the shore ends from 25 to 50 feet, had resisted the action of the wind and waves for twelve or fifteen years, and the track in those places was as solid as any other part of the road. All day yesterday the wind blew from the southeast a perfect tornado, and the waves swept over the bridges. A large force of laborers have been at work all night, and trains are now running without any interruption.

DUCKS.—An equestrian chap named Hugh Gordon was captured at Clearfield and Chatham streets about 2 o'clock this morning, whilst picking the feathers off a pair of ducks but recently deceased. Gordon could not tell where he obtained the "quacks," whereupon he was sent below by Alderman Neill to refresh his memory.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—James E. Tate is the title assumed by a scalawag who, on Friday last, attempted to steal a pocket-book from a Mrs. Keyser, at Seventh and Willow streets. Tate made a grab for the "leather," when an officer grabbed him, and Alderman Massey ordered his removal to Moyamensing.

CAVING AND FALLING.—On Friday last a well on the property of a Mr. Faunce, at Frankford, caved in, carrying with it the surrounding ground for some distance, together with a chimney some thirty-five feet in height, which formed a portion of a mill near by.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About 1 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to enter the clothing store No. 441 Girard avenue, by forcing open the front door. Officer Haughey discovering the would-be burglar gave chase, but was unable to overtake him.

CLOTHING.—About half-past 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, some individual entered the clothing store of Edward McCormick, No. 2235 Callowhill street, and stole therefrom one Chesterfield black coat and two black sack coats.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement—A Reduction of Four Millions in December—The Supreme Court Vacancy and Mr. Hoar—The Cuban Question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debt Statement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The public debt statement for December shows a reduction of the debt of four millions during the month. The gold balance in the Treasury is $109,000,000; outstanding gold certificates, $40,000,000; currency balance, $12,700,000.

Judge Hoar and the Supreme Court.

The friends of Attorney-General Hoar are urging the President to nominate him for the vacancy in the Supreme Court created by the death of Mr. Stanton, on the ground that he was defeated on account of location. Hoar's friends are anxious to test the point whether it really was location that operated against him in the Senate. The President has not determined what action he will take in the matter, and will await the return of Judge Hoar. Pennsylvanians are protesting against Hoar being Stanton's successor, and claim that the place belongs to their State.

Cuban Advices.

Despatches received here by the Government from Havana make no mention of the reported surrender of the insurgents, and it is not credited in official circles. A leading member of the Cuban Junta, now here, pronounces the story a fabrication, and so informed the President to-day. It is supposed the story was put out by the Spanish authorities to counteract the proposed recognition of the Cubans by the United States.

The Peabody Remains.

Admiral Porter has made, calculation of the time it will take her Majesty's ship Monarch to reach Portland with the remains of George Peabody. If she comes by the Azores Islands, stopping there four days, and thence direct to Portland, making 200 miles per day, she will arrive January 7. If she comes by Madeira Islands and St. Thomas, stopping there four days, she will reach Portland on the 25th.

Should she encounter trade winds on the latter route, she will arrive three days later. Of course, this calculation supposes that she will make two hundred miles every day. If she makes but a hundred and fifty a day, it will take her till the first or middle of February.

Sales of Gold.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to continue the sale of one million of gold and the purchase of one million of bonds on alternate weeks through the month of January on account of the Sinking Fund; also to sell one million of gold and purchase two millions of bonds on alternate weeks, and alternating with the sales and purchases on account of the Sinking Fund for the special fund.

The result for the month is the sale of four millions of gold and the purchase of six millions of bonds on both accounts. He has also authorized the Assistant Treasurer to anticipate the interest on coupons payable in sixty days from presentation upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The President's and Mrs. Grant's Levees.

The President will hold his first public reception on Thursday, the 13th instant, P. M. Due notice of subsequent receptions will be given through the press. Mrs. Grant's receptions will commence on the 11th instant, and be held every Tuesday during the season between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Susquehanna Railroad.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Ramsey directors have taken possession of the Susquehanna Road under the decision by Judge Peckham that the stay of proceedings ordered by a New York judge is of no effect upon the validity of Judge Smith's judgment.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan 3.—Stocks steady. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 119¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 118¾; do. 1864, do., 113; do. 1865, do., 113¼; do. do., new, 112; do. 1867, 112; do. 1868, 112¾; 10-40s, 109½; Virginia 6s, new, 54; Missouri 6s, 87¾, ex-interest; Canton Co., 47; Cumberland preferred, 34½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River 85¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 94¾, ex-dividend; Adams' Express, 61½; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 166¼; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales middling upland at 25¾c. Flour—State and Western dull and drooping, and prices slightly favor buyers; State, $4·85@6·25; Western, $4·75@6·50; Southern dull. Wheat dull and drooping; white Southern, $1·55. Corn dull and unsettled; old mixed Western, $1·10@1·14, the latter an extreme; yellow Southern, $1·01¼ for new. Oats a shade firmer; State, 65@66c.; Western, 63@63c. Beef quiet. Pork nominal; new mess, $29·25@29·50. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 17¼@17¾c. Whisky dull and nominal.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Fatal Result.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 3.—W. J. McNash, who was shot on Thursday last by Miss Bethern, died yesterday. Miss Bethern was arrested, and is confined in jail.

Accidental Shooting.

On New Year's a young lad was accidentally shot by a musket in the hands of his companions and instantly killed.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Cotton firm at 25½c. Flour quiet and steady, and prices unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged; sales at $1·35@1·42. Corn active; prime white, $8@90c.; prime yellow, 90@93c. Oats dull at 53@56c. Rye dull at $1@1·05. Mess Pork quiet at $31@32. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18c.; clear do., 18½c.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 18½c. Whisky quiet and scarce at 98@99c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

105 sh Del Mut Scp.	70	200 sh Read.. 2d	L47 3-6
100 sh Read ...	s60.47 3-16	100 do..	s60wn. 47½
300 do.....	b30. 47¾	500 do.....	b30. 47¾
100 do ..	s60.47 3-16	200 do.....	47¾
200 do.....	47 3-16	100 do.....	s60. 47¾
500 do ..	ls.b30. 47¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 1st m 6s..	96¾	11 sh Penna RR..	54½
$1000 Sch N 6s, 82 2d	54	22 sh O C & A R R.	39
$1600 City 6s, New. ls.	99¼	200 sh Reading...	ls. 47¼
$1000 do..... c.	99¾	100 do..	s60wn. 47¼
$2500 do..... Old.	94	100 do.....	47¾
$500 Leh gold L....	90¾	4 sh Cam & A R.	118½

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books closed until 15th inst.

1 3 12t W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Death of the Celebrated English Artist, Thomas Creswick—The French Cabinet not yet Formed—The London "Times" on Party Journals.

FROM EUROPE.

Death of a Famous Artist.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Thomas Creswick, R. A., a well-known artist, died in this city on Saturday, aged 5[illegible] years. This morning the remains were deposited in Kensall Green Cemetery, in the presence of a great throng of artists.

Party Journals.

The *Times* to-day has an obituary article on the recent demise of the London *Star* and *Morning Herald*, and attributes the failure of the *Star* to its partisanship, and asserts that party organs are now obsolete.

The French Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Ollivier's combination, announced a day or or two ago, is entirely broken up, and it is now asserted that Daru and Buffet, of the Left Centre, and Talhouet and Segres, of the Right Centre, will be called to the Cabinet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Counterfeit Bonds.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Treasury this morning received from the Louisville National Bank two counterfeit one thousand 7-30 bonds of third series, under act of March 3, 1865. These bonds are from the same plate as the $80,000 which were redeemed before the plate was discovered. It will be remembered that it was thought the plate was stolen from the Treasury under Clark's *regime*.

American Commerce.

The special committee on the decay of American Commerce will not report to the House until about the 1st of February, because Freeman H. Morse, Esq., our Consul at London, is preparing a paper to be incorporated in the report, which will not arrive till about that time.

Secretary Boutwell's Policy.

Mr. Boutwell expresses his determination to keep down his gold reserve, but says he will endeavor to dispose of it so gradually that it will not affect injuriously the commercial interests of the country. He is not disposed to depress the gold market much below what it is at present.

Army Orders.

Brevet First Lieutenant Adalbert Fell, Second Lieutenant, 31st United States Infantry, now of the 2d United States Artillery, who was tried before a general court-martial at Richmond, Va., charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, with presenting fraudulent claims against the United States, and with defrauding the United States, of all of which he has been found guilty, is sentenced to be cashiered, and to have crime, name, place of abode, and punishment published in the newspapers of the particular State where he usually resides.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool, with $167,000 in specie.

TRENTON.

A Costly Church Steeple Blown Down by the Recent Gale.

The Trenton *Gazette* of this morning has the following:—

We have alluded in another brief item to the violent gale of wind that prevailed last evening. Shortly after penning it we learned of its disastrous effects in demolishing the steeple of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on the corner of State and Clinton streets. It fell with a terrific crash at a quarter past 7 o'clock, just as the congregation were assembling for the evening service, and its ruins litter the sidewalk on Clinton street for a hundred and fifty feet. It is almost miraculous that no one was killed or injured, as persons were entering the church almost in a steady stream, and a party of ladies heard it crack and snap as it was broken loose by the violent gale, just as they entered the door. It was also fortunate that it did not fall on the roof of the church, for if it had, the whole top of the church would have been crushed through on to the heads of the people who were assembled within, and a terrible loss of life would no doubt have ensued. The scene of the wreck shows with what terrible force the heavy mass of which the steeple was composed struck the ground. The heavy timbers are broken into numerous fragments, the flag-stones broken, and the heavy iron fence which skirts the sidewalk twisted and bent into all sorts of shapes.

This steeple was perhaps the handsomest and most costly in the city, and was two hundred and twelve feet high. It will cost a large sum of money to replace it.

DOWN.—About half-past six o'clock last P. M., the large flag pole which stood in front of the premises No. 1425 Passyunk road fell a victim to the violence of old Boreas, and in falling, carried with it several telegraph wires.

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